WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

Terms of Subscription

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance
$3 00 at the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $3 50 in advance.

VOL. 3.---NO. 27. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1847. | WHOLE NO. 131.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published for 12 months, cash in advance.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ All advertisements required to be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE. ☜

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞ We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of ONE THOUSAND COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 10 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW COURT HOUSE, STUMP SOUND, and TOPSAIL MAIL, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 19, 1846 4-tf

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN HALL.
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL STORES,
33 *GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.*
Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-3m

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. DEBERNIERE,
INSPECTOR
OF
LUMBER AND TIMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 19, 1847. 23-3m.

Just Received.

AND now opening another lot of those beautiful SILK VELVET CAPS for Infants, and other styles in great variety. Call and see them at MYERS & BARNUM'S.
November 20, 1846

DRY GOODS.

Mostly of domestic manufacture, purchased low and for sale accordingly, in part as follows:

Kentucky Jeans, Negro Cloths, Bed Tick, Cotton Duck, brown Drill, do. and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, white, red and yellow Flannels, Ravens and Bear Duck; a splendid lot of Calicoes, Satinets, wool Plaids, cotton and silk Handkerchiefs, Cambric, Suspenders, Gambroons, cotton and linen Thread, Buttons, Tape, Sewing Silk, &c. &c. For sale at STANTON & CO's

FISH—10 quintals Cod Fish,
5 half bbls No. 1 Mackarel,
20 boxes Herring,
12 kits No. 1 Mackarel,
100 bags Salina Salt,
100 boxes do. do. For sale low at
[March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

OFFICE WIL. & RAL. RAIL ROAD CO.,
Wilmington, March 2d, 1847,

"*Resolved*, That in all contracts, and appointments to office, either in the present Road, or in that about to be connected with it, the preference be given to original stockholders, provided other things are equal."

Copy from the Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Co.
JAMES . GREEN, Sec'r.
March 5th, 1847 25-4t

NAILS—50 kegs best quality. For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.
March 5, 1847.

PANAMA, LEGHORN AND PALM LEAF HATS.

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid assortment, for sale at wholesale and retail very cheap.—County Merchant's are invited to examine our stock, which we will sell at New York prices.
MYERS & BARNUM.
Market Street.
March 12, 1847.

BALTIMORE PACKED BEEF.—10 bbls. and 10½ do. No 1 Mess Beef, 300 smoked Tongues. For sale very low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CANDLES.—20 boxes Sperm, 20 do. star Adamantine 20 do. Mould Candles. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second Session of the 29th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 11.]

AN ACT to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if the master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States of America, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel at any foreign port or place a greater number of passengers than in the following proportion to the space occupied by them and appropriated for their use, and unoccupied by stores, or other goods, not being the personal luggage of such passengers, that is to say, on the lower deck or platform one passenger for every fourteen clear superficial feet of deck, if such vessel is not to pass within the tropics during such voyage; but if such vessel is to pass within the tropics during such voyage, then one passenger for every twenty such clear superficial feet of deck, the orlop deck (if any) one passenger for every thirty such superficial feet in all cases, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States of America, and shall leave such port or place with the same, and bring the same, or any number thereof, with the jurisdiction of the United States aforesaid, or if any such master of a vessel shall take on board of his vessel at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States aforesaid any greater number of passengers than the proportions aforesaid, almit with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States aforesaid, shall for each passenger taken on board beyond the above proportions be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to permit any ship or vessel to carry more than two passengers to five tons of such ship or vessel.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the passengers so taken on board of such vessel, and brought into or transported from the United States aforesaid, shall exceed the number limited by the last section to the number of twenty to the whole, such vessel shall be forfeited to the United States aforesaid, and be prosecuted and distributed as forfeitures are under the act to regulate duties on imports and tonnage.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such vessel as aforesaid shall have more than two tiers of berths, or in case, in such vessel, the interval between the floor and the deck or platform beneath shall not be at least six inches, and the berths well constructed, or in case the dimensions of such berths shall not be at least six feet in length, and at least eighteen inches in width, for each passenger as aforesaid, then the master of said vessel, and the owners thereof, severally, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each and every passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States as aforesaid, in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel may arrive, or from which she sails.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of this act, it shall in all cases be computed that two children, each being under the age of eight years, shall be equal to one passenger, and that children under the age of one year shall not be included in the computation of the number of passengers.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of the several penalties imposed by this act shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating its provisions; and such vessel may be libelled and sold therefor in the district court of the United States aforesaid in which such vessel shall arrive.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
President of the Senate.
APPROVED February 22, 1847.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 13]

AN ACT to authorize the issuing of a new register for the American barque Pons, of Philadelphia, by the name of the Cordelia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a new register for the American barque Pons, by the name of Cordelia, Philadelphia, which vessels was recently sold in that city in pursuance of an order of the United States district court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, as having been unlawfully engaged in the slave trade, and is now owned by Edward Harris Miles: *Provided*, that this act shall not be so construed as to dispense with the requirements of existing laws relation to new registers to be issued to vessels, except as to the name thereof; and that satisfactory evidence of a full compliance with those requirements shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury before a new register shall be issued, as herein provided.

APPROVED February 23, 1847.

[PUBLIC—No 14.]

AN ACT to establish a court at Key West, in the State of Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the State of Florida lying south of a line drawn due east and west from the northern point of Charlotte harbor, including the islands, keys, reefs, shoals, harbors, bays, and inlets, south of said line, shall be erected into a new judicial district, to be called the southern district of Florida; a district court shall be held in said southern district, to consist of one judge, who shall reside at Key West, in said district, and be called a district judge; and shall in all things have and exercise the jurisdiction and powers of a district and circuit court of the United States within the district aforesaid; and appeals may be allowed and writs of error sued out and made returnable in the Supreme Court in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as appeals and writs of error are allowed and sued out from and to a circuit court. The judge shall appoint a clerk, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services he may perform the same fees to which the clerk of the Louisiana district is entitled for similar services.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of said district shall hold two regular terms of court in each year at Key West—the one commencing on the first Monday in May, the other on the first Monday of November in each year. He shall also hold extra sessions of said court from time to time, at such places in said district as occasion may require, to despatch the business of said court; and, for the purpose of hearing and deciding all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, the said court shall be at all times open.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no vessel nor master thereof, shall be regularly employed in the business of wrecking on the coast of Florida without the license of the judge of said court; and, before licensing any vessel or master, the judge shall be satisfied that the vessel is sea-worthy, and properly and sufficiently fitted and equipped for the business of saving property shipwrecked and in distress; and that the master thereof is trustworthy, and innocent of any fraud or misconduct in relation to any property shipwrecked or saved on said coast.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the judge aforesaid an annual salary of two thousand dollars to be paid to him quarterly from the time of his appointment

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in said district a person learned in the law to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States two hundred dollars as a full compensation for all extra services.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in said district a marshal, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as are allowed to marshals in the distaict of Louisiana, and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act passed at this session, entitled "An act to regulate the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases and for other purposes," shall be held to apply to all records, proceedings, judgments or decrees transferred to the court hereby established; and all and singular the records and proceedings, judgments or decrees specified in said act, that arose or pending, or claimed to be pending as stated in said act, in or before the superior court of the southern district of the late Territory of Florida, and approved by said act to be transferred to the district court of the United States for the district of Florida, shall be, and are hereby, transferred to the court hereby created, and all the provisions of said act relating to said district court of the U. States for the district of Florida, or respecting the removal of judgments or decrees in such cases to the Supreme Court of the U. States, or otherwise relating to such cases, shall be deemed and held to apply to the court hereby created, the same as to said district court of the United States for said district of Florida, and to the cases so as aforesaid transferred to the court hereby created.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the title and name of said district court of the U. States for the district of Florida shall hereafter be the "district court of the United States for the northern district of Florida;" and that the judge of said northern district shall, in addition to the terms of his court heretofore prescribed to be held within said norther district, hold one term of the court for said district at Apalachicola on the first Monday in February of each year, and one term of said court at Pensacola on the first Monday in March of each and every year, for the trial of causes arising in the western section of the State of Florida.

APPROVED February 23, 1847.

[PUBLIC—No. 15.]

AN ACT in addition to an act to establish a court at Key West, in the State of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction at present exercised under the existing laws by the district court of the United States for the district of Florida, shall continue to be exercised by the said court until a judge shall have been appointed and qualified under the provisions of an act of this session, entitled "An act to establish a court at Key West in the State of Florida," anything in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED February 23, 1847.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.]

AN ACT to authorize the issuing of a register to the brigantine Ocean Queen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the brigantine Ocean Queen, formerly a British colonial vessel, but now owned by Trusten P. McColley and Hiram W. McColley, citizens of the State of Delaware; and which said vessel, having been wrecked and condemned on Cape Henlopen beach, was purchased by them, and which they have caused to be repaired and refitted for sea again: *Provided*, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owners, exceeds three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

APPROVED February 25, 1847.

JAMES K. POLK,
President of the United States of America.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the thirteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, between the United States of the one part, by their commissioners, Albion K. Parris, John J. Abert, and T. P. Andrews, and the Winnebago tribe of Indians of the other part, by a full delegation of said tribe specially appointed by the chiefs head men, and warriors thereof: which treaty is word for word as follows, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the thirteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, between the United States, of the one part by their commissioners, Albion K Parris John J Abert, and T. P. Andrews, and the Winnebago tribe of Indians, of the other part, by a full delegation of said tribe specially appointed by the chiefs, head men, and warriors thereof.

ARTICLE 1. It is solemnly agreed, that the peace and friendship which exist between the people of the United States and the Winnebago Indians shall be perpetual. The said tribe of Indians giving assurance, hereby, of fidelity and friendship to the government and people of the United States, and the United States giving to them, at the same time, promise of all proper care and parental protection.

ARTICLE 2 The said tribe of Indians, hereby agree to cede and sell and do hereby cede and sell to the United States, all right, title, interest, claim and privilege to all lands, wherever situated, now or heretofore occupied or claimed by said Indians, within the States and Territories of the United States, and especially to the country now occupied, inhabited, or in any way used by them, called the "Neutral Ground," which tract of country was assigned to said Indians by the 2d article of the treaty of Fort Armstrong, concluded on the 15th day of September, 1833, and ratified on the 13th day of February, following.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing purchase from, or cession by the said Indians, the United States hereby agree to purchase and give to the said Indians, as their home, to be held as all Indians lands are held, a tract of country north of St. Peters and West of the Mississippi rivers, of not less than eight hundred thousand acres, which shall be suitable to their habits, wants, and wish-

es: *Provided*, Such land can be obtained on just and reasonable terms.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to pay to said tribe of Indians the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the land, and the sum of forty thousand dollars for release of hunting privileges on the lands adjacent to their present home, making the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, being in further consideration of the cession or sale made to the United States by the 2d article of this treaty; to be paid as follows:—Forty thousand dollars to enable them to comply with their present just engagements, and to cover the expenses of exploring and selecting (by their own people, or by an agent of their own appointment,) their new home; twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their removing themselves, and twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their subsisting themselves the first year after their removal; ten thousand dollars to be expended for breaking up and fencing lands, under the direction of the President of the United States, at their new home; ten thousand dollars to be set apart and applied under the direction of the President to the creation and carrying on of one or more manual labor schools for the benefit of said tribe of Indians; and five thousand dollars for building a saw and grist mill. The balance of said sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, viz: eighty-five thousand dollars, to remain *in trust* with the United States, and five per cent. interest thereon, to be paid annually to said tribe or applied for their benefit, as the President of the United States may, from time to time direct, for the period of thirty years, which shall be in full payment of the said balance: *Provided*, That no part of said consideration moneys shall be paid until after the arrival of said tribe of Indians at their new home, and appropriations shall have been made by Congress; and that the sums for meeting their present engagements, for removal and subsistence, and for exploring their new home, shall be paid to the chiefs in open council in such manner as they in said council shall request.

ARTICLE 5. It is further agreed by the parties to this treaty that the said tribe of Indians shall remove to their new home within one year after the ratification of this treaty, and their new home shall have been procured for them, and they duly notified of the same.

ARTICLE 6. It is further agreed by the parties to this treaty that the President may, at his discretion (should he at any time be of opinion that the interest of the Indians would be thereby promoted,) direct that any portion of the money, not exceeding ten thousand dollars per annum, now paid in goods, as provided for by the last clause of the 4th article of the treaty of the 1st of November, 1837, be applied to the purchase of additional provisions, or to other purposes.

In testimony whereof the commissioners, Albion K. Parris, John J. Abert, and T. P. Andrews, and the undersigned chiefs head men, and delegates of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Commissioners { ALBION K. PARRIS, [L. S.] JOHN J. ABERT, [L. S.] T. P. ANDREWS. [L. S.]

Hoong-ho-no-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Is-jaw-go-bo-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Co-no-ha-ta kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Naw-hoo-skaw-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Shoong-ska-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Kooz a-ray kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Waw-ma-noo ka kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ha-naw-hoong-per-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Wo-gie-qua-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Waw-kon-chaw-she shick-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Chas-chun-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Naw hey-kee-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ah-hoo-zhch-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Waw-wo jaw-hee-kaw,	his x mark	[L. S.]
Baptist Lasalica,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Waw-kon-chaw-per-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Kaw-haw-ah kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Hakh-ee-nee-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Waw-kon-chaw-ho-no-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Maw-hee-ko-shy-naw shee-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Maw-nee-ho-no-nie,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Taw ho-kee-wee-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Sho-go-nee-kaw,	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Watch-ha-ta-kaw,		[L. S.]

By Henry M. Rice, his delegate, [L. S.]

WITNESSES:
John C. Mullay, Sec'y to Board of Commissioners.
J. E. Fletcher, Sub-agent.
S. B. Lowry,
Peter Mananaige,
Antoine Grignon,
his
Simeon x Lecure,
mark
} Interpretors.
H. L. Dousman.
Richard Chute.
John Haney.
George Cahn.
James Mahr.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered said treaty, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the first day of February, eighteen hundred and forty seven, accept ratify and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of [L. S.] the independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

THE INAUGURATION

OF SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MONUMENT AT EDINBURGH—August, 1846.

Call it not in vain. They do not err
Who say that when the Poet dies
Kind Nature mourns her worshipper,
And celebrates his obsequies.—*Walter Scott.*

Fair Scotland honors her immortal son;
Erect his Monument upon thy hills,
Edina! Myriads pour their benison
Upon his memory, whose genius thrills
The universal heart from Iceland's rills
To sacred Ganges. Every living tongue
Burns with his line of beauty and romance;
And, until time his latest hour hath rung,
Shall live the sheen of Marmion's Flodden lance.

Rebecca's heroine woes, and Allan's mystic trance.

The Ariosto of the North, whose pen
Fired with the thirst of fame, the dullest breast;
The Raphael of the lyre, who clad the glen,
The lake and rill, with glories which shall rest
Round them forever!—Raise aloft thy crest
Edina! Let the cannon's joyful roar,
And the exulting shouts of high-soul'd men,
Arouse the echoes of Benlomond hoar!—
Raise high thy crest Edina! When, oh when,
Shalt thou behold *his* like—thy minstrel—citizen!

Long ages hence, as sailing up the Forth,
The voyager Scott's Monument espies,
Above the classic City of the North
Towering, a landmark for Devotion's eyes,
Fervently shall he hail the freshern skies
And genial clime of Him to whom this stone
Is consecrate. Oh! long shall Scotia's child,
Ever for liberty and freedom famed,
Hallow this Memorial to genius wished
To Scott; of mind worthy the all mundane mind!

From Godey's Lady's Book, for January.

AUNT MAGWIRE'S EXPERIENCE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF WIDOW BEDOTT.

'Don't care a snap for him, hey? Now, Nancy Harrington, I want to know if you think you're a going to make me believe such a story as that? I know *better*. I can see as far into a millstone as anybody—and I know, and have know'd for better'n six months, how you and Jasper Doolittle tuck a notion to one another. 'Tis extrawnary how gals will talk! If you don't care a snap for him, what makes you go with him to lecters, and concerts, and sleigh rides, and all kinds o' dewins? Don't tell *me* you don't care a snap for him. He's a real nice young man tew—stiddy and industrus, and dewin wel'—you never'll have a better chance in yer life—mabby he haint said nothin pertickler to you yet—but that's no sign he aint a gwine tew as soon as he gits his curridge up. He's rather bashful, you know—it takes them sort o' fellers longer to come to the pint in such matters—they want considerable spurrin up, and I advise you not to let nobody else hear you say that you don't care nothin about Jasper Doolittle, trouble comes of them kind of speeches. I know by experience, I come pretty near losing yer uncle Joshaway by making an unprudent remark o' that matter. I'll tell you how 'twas, and mabby you'll take warnin by it. I remember eezactly when 'twas—'twas in the month o' March, about tew years and a half arter sister Bedott was married: yer uncle and me'd ben keepin company all winter; he come t' our house every Sabberday evenin regularly, besides always seeing on me hum from singing-school and evening meetings, and so forth—'twas town talk that we were engaged—Joshaway Magwire and Melissy Poole—that was the story all round.

But all this time mind you—he hadn't said one word tew me about having on him, tho' I was suspecting every day when he would. You see he was awful bashful. Well, one night, we was a gwine hum from singing-school—nary one on us didn't say nothin for some ways. At last yer uncle ham'd and haw'd tew or three times, and then says he to me, says he, 'Mellisy?' Says I, 'well what?'—but still he didn't continer. At last I see we was a getting purty nigh hum, so I says to him, says I, 'Joshaway, what was you gwine tew remark?' So then he says, says he, 'I was a gwine to say—' but his curridge failed, and he dident finish. Afore long we come to the gate, and stopt, (we used to stop awhile at the gate in a gineral way,) and says he, 'Melissy?' says I, 'Joshaway Magwire, what *dew* you want?' 'Why, I was a gwine to ax you,' said he—Jest then yer gran'ther Poole opened the door and come out, and so yer uncle went off, and I went in.

Well—next day Hanner Canoot come into our house, and she begun to joke me about yer uncle—now I never *could* bear Hanner Canoot, she was a regular mischief makin old maid—always a meddlin with every body's biziness in the place, and as sure as she sees a young cupple apparently attached to one another, she'd insiniwate syin or other against 'em. She couldent git no sweetheart herself, and it made her awful cross grained and mad at them as *could* git 'em. I hadent never had no diffikilty with her, but I dispised her—and yer gram'ther Poole used to say to me frequently, 'Melissy—dew be kerful what you say afore Hanner Canoot—she's a dangerous critter'—and I *was* kerful in a gineral way. And then, you see, ther was another thing about it—there was her brother Josiar Canoot, he'd been tryin to be perlite to me tew or three years, and I wouldn't keep company with him, nor have nothin to say tew him—and Hanner she know'd it, and she felt awful spiteful to me on account o' *that*.

Speakin o' Siar Canoot—the last time I was up to Wiggletown, yer Aunt Bedott telled me he was quite pertickler to her. He haint never ben married. I spose nobody wouldent have him—he was so lazy and so consarned disagreeable, and so awful humbly. Why his hair was as red as blazes—and he hadent no nose at all—and what ther was on't turned right up straight. When yer Aunt Bedott telled me about his steppin up to her, I says, says I, 'I hope you won't incuridge him, Silly, for he's a poor shiftless critter.' 'Why, no he aint, mother,' says she; 'he's ben in the millentary and got to be Cappen Canoot.' 'I don't care for that,' says I, ''t wouldent make no difference to me if he was *Gineral*—he's Siar Canoot and always will be.' Well, I felt awful worried about it, and wen I come hum, I tell'd yer uncle on't, and says he, 'O, don't you be afeard o' Sally's marrying him. I'll be bound *he* haint no idee o' marrying *her*. She always thinks the men has serus intentions if they look at her'—that's what yer *uncle* said, and I don't say but what *'tis* so—sister Bedott's a curus critter, tho' she's a nice woman in the main.

Well, I was a gwine to tell you what Hanner said; she begun to joke me, and says she, (I was a spinnin on a great wheel, you know) well she begun at me, and says she, Melissy, curus stories about you:—whiz—whiz—whiz went the wheel, and I pertended I dident hear her. Arter a spell she spoke up louder, and says she, 'Melissy—they tell strange stories about you and Joshaway;'—whiz—whiz—whiz went the wheel, and made as if I dident hear a word she said—so bymbe she turns to yer gram'ther (she was settin there,) and says she, 'How is it, Mrs. Poole?—when's that are wedlin a comin on?' 'What weddin?' says mother, says she. 'Why, Melissy and Joshaway Magwire,' says Hanner, says she. 'Never—not as I know on,' says mother, says she, 'I don't know nothin about no such bizness.' Well, she see she couldent git no satisfaction out o' mother, so she hollers to me again, and says she, 'Seems to me ver ruther hard on hearin to-day, Melissy!' Whiz-z-z-z-zwed the wheel louder'n ever, and I dident take no notice o' what she said. Purty soon she bawled out again, and said she, 'I guess what makes you so deef, you must ketch cold in yer head last night—'twas rather a long journey you tuck to git hum,' (you see yer uncle and me went hum by the turnpike, instid o' gwine cross lots: but how the critter found it out dear knos. Well, I dident pay no 'tention, but I tell you I was a gettin awful mad. Arter a spell she gits up and comes and dumps herself right down aside o' me, and says she, 'Say, Melissy, dew tell when you and Joshaway's gwine to step off—he's a very nice young man, tho' I guess he won't never set the river afire.' When she said that I was completely ryled up. I'd ben a growin madder and madder all the time—to think o' her tellin right afore mother about our comin hum by the turnpike, and then sayin he wouldent never set the river afire,' 'twas tew much, I couldent hold in no longer; so I turned round and shook my wheel pin in her face, and says I, 'Hanner Canoot, yer a meddlin old maid. I wish you'd mind yer own bizness, and let me alone about Josh Magwire—*I wouldent wipe my old shoes on him.*' Now, what did the old critter dew when I spoke so? Why she snotted right out a laffin, and says she, 'O don't git in a passion, Melissy, don't; dew keep yer temper until yer married, dew.'

Purty soon we went hum. This was a Friday. Well, Saturday come and I dident see nothin o' Joshaway. I thought 'twas rather queer; but I never'd let on peril on him to Wednesday evenin meetin; so I waited with patience till Wensday evening come, and went to meetin. Well he was there, and I spozed of course he'd wait on me hum; but when meetin was out, lo and behold! he went straight apast me and axed Cloey Foggerson if he should have the pleasure o' seein *her* hum! Then it all come thro' my head like a flash o' lightnin, what I said to Hanner Canoot, and I know'd she'd told him on't as well as if I'd heerd her. I tell you I felt like death! I never know'd till that minnit how much I sot by Joshaway Magwire—the idea o' loosin him was awful aggrevatin.

Well I got hum some how or other, and went straight on to bed, but dident sleep nun that night. In the mornin I got up with a tremenjous headache, and lookin as pale as a ghost. Mother she axed me whether or no I want sick. I telled her no; but all that day I want fit for no bizness—dident have no appertite, and when night come yer gram'ther felt so consarned about me she gin me a dose o' perrigarliek; cause she said if I dident sleep that night I'd sartinly be attacked with the fever. In spite o' the perrigarliek I dident sleep a wink *that* night nuther. Next day I felt worse than ever, but I was awful high sperritted, and I was detarmined nobody shouldent know the reason. Thinks me, if Joshaway's a mind to use me so, he may, and be hanged to him. I aint a gwine to kill myself on account o' him; he aint the only man in the univarse. That was the way I talked—to myself—but talkin and dewin's tew things, you know, Nancy. The more I despise yer uncle, the more I couldent; the more I tried to hate him the more I liked him.

Well, so I went on for a number o' weeks.—Yer uncle never come nigh me. I used to see him at singin-school and meetin, but he never offered to see me hum—always went with Cloey Foggerson. Afore long, everybody was talking about him and Cloey Foggerson. But what worked me most was the gals begun to blaggard me about losin my sweetheart, and thinks me, I'll git him back if I die for't. So arter ponderin on't a spell, I made up my mind I'd incurridge Siar Canoot, and see *if that* wouldent bring yer uncle tew. Si was ready enough to step up, you know, but I'd gin him the the mitten so many times he was afeared to venture. So one day I goes by his shop, (he was a wagon maker by trade, you know,) he was standin in the door, as he always was, in a gineral way, (he was ever lastin lazy,)—well, I says, says I, 'How de dew, Mr. Canoot?' I tell you I never see a surprisder critter 'n what he was; I hadent spoke tew him in better 'n year. 'Well as common,' says he. Says I, 'Why don't you come and see us now days, Mr. Canoot?'—The critter was mighty tickled, and says he, 'The reason I haint ben's cause I reckoned my company wa'nt agreeable.' 'O! Mr. Canoot, you musent think so,' says I, and then I went off,

Well next night he came t' our house, and arter that he come every night—and I tell you 'twas an awful cross to me to treat him any way decent—for I hated the critter like pizen, but I managed to be perlite to him, and afore a week's time he poppt the question. I tell'd him 'twas very onexpected au I must consider on't a spell afore I gin him an anser. He seemed appar ntly satisfied, and continered to wait on me; and I could see't yer uncle felt uneasy, he lookt sideways at us whenever he see us together, but still he never come nigh me, nor offered to speak tew me, and so it went on for two hull months. All the neighbors began to talk about Josiar Canoot and me—and Si himself was a teasin on me to know whether I hadent considered eny most long enough—and what to dew I dident know. I was nigh upon crazy; my health failed; I hadent no appetite nor no spirits. Yer gram'ther was awful oneasy about me. You see I was all the darter she had left to hum. Yet mar was married and gone tew. Well, I got to be a miserable critter.

One evenin, arter supper, I was in a dretful state o'mind. I knowd Siar was a comin in that night to git his anser, and I wanted to git rid on him. So I huv on my things and slipt out, and went up to sister Bedotts. She lived the upper een of the vilage. Well I found yer aunt Bedott to hum, settin there alone.—Yer uncle Hez want in, and Kiar, (he was a baby then) he was a sleep in the cradle. 'I'm glad you've come, says she, 'for I'm awful lonesome. Hez has gone off some where—dear knows where; 'tis amazin how any man *can* be willin to leave his pardner alone as much as he does. I'm clear out of patence with it, and if it hadent a ben for that flambergasted young'un's has the snuffles, I'd a went off somwhere myself.' (Yer aunt Bedott's a nice woman, but she was always an awful grumbler; they *dew* say that she jawed the deacon out of the world.) Well so she went on, scoldin and frettin and tellin her troubles and trials, for ever so long; at last I broke in an says I, O Silly, don't go on so: you don't know what trouble is. I said it in a kind of way that startled her, and says she, 'Melissy, what do you mean?' I bust right out a cryin. Yer aunt huv down her knitten work and cum up tew me, and says she, 'Melissy Poole, what is the matter?' I kept on cryin and dident anser. At last says she, 'Dew tell what is the matter, Melissy, dew; taint nothin about Joshaway Magwire, I hope. I wouldent fret my gizzard for him; there's as good fishes in the sea as was ever ketcht yit.'

Well, arter a spell, thinks me—I may as well tell her. So I tell'd her the hull from beginning to eend—how nigh yer uncle come to poppin' the question—what I said to Hanner Canoot—how she provoked me to say it—how onloubtedly she'd told Joshoway on't—and all how and about it. Well, at fust yer aunt blowed me up sky high, for makin such an imprudent speech, (she was imprudent enough herself, but she hain't no patience with anybody else for bein so.) At last she says, 'What's said can't be onsaid; the only way to mend the mischief is for Joshaway and you to git together and make it up some how.' 'But how *can* we git together,' says I, 'I cant go to see him, and he don't never come to see me no more.' Arter thinkin a spell says Silly, says she, (Silly was always a cunnin critter,) 'I've got it now; you jest stay here and see to the baby, and I'll run into the widder Magwire's; it's a good while sence I've ben there. It's purty dark now, and by the time he come hum it'll be awful dark, and Joshaway he'll come with me: he's did it several times; he's wonderful perlite: and when we git to the door, I'll ax him to come in and see husband. Hez won't be to hum taint likely, but Josh won't know but what he is, and when he once gits in, I'll bet forty gret apples you and he'll make it all straight purty soon.

'Oh, Silly,' said I, 'that's a real good idee; but you mustent let him know I'm here cause if you dew, he won't come in.' 'I won't sartin sure,' says she. So she put on her things and off she went, and I sot down the back side o' the room and began a contrivin what I should say to yer uncle.

O, Nancy! you've no idee what a state of preturbation I was in; one minit I was afeard I shouldest say nothin to no purpose; and the next minit I was any most sure o' gittin Joshaway back again. Well, sister Bedott was gone a while I tell'n. You see Joshaway wan't to hum when she went; and so she stayed till he come, and she staid on the ground after she was gone, till

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 19, 1847.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents for this paper, in that city.

ONE WORD TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Once for all we take occasion again distinctly to state, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, that we cannot pay any attention to the letters or communications of those persons who do not think proper to send us their names. We trust our readers will see the necessity of strict adherence to this rule. Surely those who wish us to insert a communication, no matter of what kind, in our paper, ought, out of the commonest courtesy, to confide the name of the writer to the Editor. Within the last ten days we have received several letters, requesting us to publish marriages and deaths—one asking us to advertise two men for negro stealing—several containing pieces of poetry and one or two political communications, and not one of them accompanied by the writer's name. We cannot publish them. That's all. Henceforth we will pay no attention whatever to any kind of communication, unless it has some responsible name attached to it. Enough said.

☞Will "*Edgecombe*" send us his name? He forgot to give it in his communication.

JOB PRINTING.—We have just received from New York, a lot of superior Foolscap and Letter Paper, for blanks; also, a lot of splendid white Cards, for printing. Persons requiring Blanks or Business Cards neatly printed, on good paper, would do well to give us a call.

☞We would call the attention of our readers to the Adjutant General's advertisement, published in another column. Captain FREMONT has opened a recruiting station in this town, and we trust that the old North State will not be behind her neighbors in furnishing brave men to fight the battles of our country.

☞It will be seen from other parts of this week's paper that the rumor about the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the Mexicans was all a hoax. The reverse is the fact—they are fortifying it, and it is now generally believed that our army will have some hard fighting to do before we can get possession of it.

☞The Northern Mail now arrives in Wilmington at 3 o'clock, P. M. This is the summer arrangement, and went into operation on Wednesday last.

"VOLUNTEERS."

Under this head, our friend of the Carolinian, of Saturday last, makes some remarks about the manner in which the Volunteers were treated by Lt. Fremont, in transporting them from this place to the Brazos, which, we apprehend, must be the result of the want of a proper acquaintance with the facts connected with the subject The Carolinian seems to think that the "Government Agent" has not performed his duty in providing proper accommodation for the North Carolina troops, when, in fact, we venture to assert that at no place has there been more attention paid to this very point than here. The Carolinian speaks of the smallness of the vessels employed. Does our friend know that the vessels employed are the very largest and best, in all respects, which ever visit our port? Does he know that a larger class of vessels cannot get over our bar? With regard to the "packing," we would merely observe that the births were fitted up as they are in all transports for regular troops; indeed they are more roomy and comfortable than in most of the transports employed by the Government. Surely it cannot be expected that the United States Government would provide each Volunteer with a state room. As to the sea sickness, of course this is one of the incidents of going to sea, in any fashion. We make these few remarks merely in justice to Lieut. Fremont. For there is no one who would more deprecate anything like bad treatment towards the brave men who have gone forth from our midst to fight the battles of our common country than ourselves. But we are certain that the Government Agent here did all he could to ameliorate the condition of the troops. He employed the very best vessels he could find. He personally inspected their fitting up, and saw that they were comfortable, so far as he could. And surely if he employed the vessels at as low a price as possible, this ought to be subject of commendation rather than of censure. We also can assure our friends of Fayetteville that Major Stokes, who himself has been in the Navy for nearly ten years, examined the Gott before any troops went on board, and pronounced that she was properly fitted up, and that the troops would be as comfortable on her as they ever are on such occasions.

☞We clip the two following paragraphs from the Fayetteville North Carolinian of the 13th inst. We do so for the purpose of shewing our readers that the same unanimity of feeling, with regard to Gen. McKay, exists in Cumberland, which pervades the other Counties in the District. The first paragraph heads Mr. Bryan's circular, which appears in that paper. The second is taken from the editorial head. Whilst on this subject, perhaps our readers would not take it amiss in us if we were to urge upon them to call meetings as early as convenient, and respond to the action of those which have already been held in New Hanover and Onslow Counties. As the ball has been thus early set in motion, we think it should be kept rolling on till the whole district has spoken. What say our friends in the various counties?

"Mr. Bryan's circular, below, would have been published last week, had it not been mislaid.

"We must take the liberty of saying that the immodest remarks in regard to Gen. McKay, would have been much better placed if omitted. For he certainly has the same right with other citizens, to be a candidate if he chooses; and if laboring as no other man in Congress has labored, until he has so impaired his health as to endanger his life, adds any thing to a man's claim, the public could not repay Gen. McKay, if they were to elect him 'twelve years' more."

"Gen. McKAY was nominated for re-election in this District, as recently arranged, at a democratic meeting in Wilmington on Tuesday last. We sincerely hope that the General may not consider it as asking too much, if the people *demand* that he shall serve them another term. We know that he has worked himself down; but it is hoped that he will travel this spring and recruit his health."

☞We see it stated in the Savannah papers that Mr. Cumming has also declined the Major Generalship.

THE HON. JAMES I. BRYAN—THAT IS TO BE—IF HE CAN.

The gentleman whose name heads this article, came to our office this (Thursday) morning and requested us to publish the communication which will be found over his signature in another column. We think we would have been perfectly justified in refusing to give it a place in our columns, from the tone and manner in which it is written, but we have adopted another course. Hitherto we have forborne to say anything beyond what we were actually compelled to say, about the course of Mr. Bryan. And our reason for this mild course was simply this. We knew that Mr. Bryan and his circular only afforded amusement for the people of both parties throughout the district, and therefore we thought to treat either the gentleman or his circular with any thing like seriousness would be giving to Mr. Bryan a degree of consequence far above that which the Democratic party attaches to him or his course. We have no doubt that even now our readers think that we are acting foolishly in saying anything about the gentleman. But there are some things in the communication that we must notice. We will do so briefly.

In the first place, we would inform James I. Bryan and his friends, if he has any, that we conduct an independent press, in the columns of which we say just what we please. We have always endeavored to further the best interests of the Democratic party, so far as our humble abilities would permit us. We have said nothing, either about Gen. McKay or Mr. Bryan, but what we conscientiously believed to be true. We believe that General McKay is the universal choice of the party. We have mixed a good deal with the Democrats of the District, and we have never seen the first one of them who said he was going either to vote for or support Mr. Bryan. On the contrary, all, without an exception, were McKay men. Now, since matters have come to the present pass, we would like to know of Mr. Bryan how he became a candidate? What popular demonstration called him from the walks of private life? We will tell the gentleman. His own preposterous vanity, and that alone, has placed him before the people of this district. But the gentleman says that we "have *two* (too) short an acquaintance with our institutions, and have been *two* (too) lately ingrafted into the party to set yourself up as an adviser." Now we would simply say in reply to all this, that it is merely a repetition of the miserable slang which Mr. Bryan has caught up from the Federal papers in North Carolina. We do not set ourself up as an adviser. We merely hold ourself to be an humble member of the democratic party—anxious for its welfare—and willing to say or do anything in honor that may further its success. We are perfectly willing that our readers may judge us as they please. We never expected to please every man. To do so would be impossible. Mr. Bryan hopes, that in future we "will be more governed by '*principal*,' (principle) and let '*clicks*' (cliques) take care of themselves."—Well, we suppose Mr. Bryan means to call the whole Democratic party a clique. For we are confident, that, in saying that Gen. M'Kay is the choice of the party, we speak but the fact; at least so we believe, and thus believing we take the liberty of so saying. Mr. Bryan has a fling at the office holders. Well we don't know what this means. We would like to ask Mr. Bryan if he didn't once endeavor to get one of these miserable offices—and if he wouldn't like to have one of them now—if he could get it. But the modesty of Mr. Bryan is really refreshing. He talks about himself as if he was the candidate of the democratic party, and we were endeavoring to get up opposition to him! Well, this is a bright idea. Who constituted Mr. Bryan the candidate of the party? Answer:—James I. Bryan. Who are the friends who are so "put out" with the course of the Journal? Answer:—James I. Bryan and James I. Bryan. It is really singular that men can't see themselves, as others see them. But Mr. Bryan will, before the 1st of August next, see the ridiculous position which he now occupies. Now we have done with the whole matter. We have no idea of making ourself ridiculous by any more altercations with Mr. Bryan. We will, therefore, publish no more communications of this kind.

THE 6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We see from the last Tarboro' Press that the Democracy of Edgecombe held a meeting on the 10th inst., (Wednesday of Court week,) in which they resolved that the interests of the party required the holding of a District Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the District in the next Congress. The Convention was recommended by this meeting to be held at Nashville, on the 29th April, and twenty delegates were appointed to represent Edgecombe in said Convention.

The following resolution, of which we most cordially approve, was passed by the meeting:—

Resolved, That we will give no aid or support to any candidate who is unwilling to abide and sustain the decision of the said Convention.

We see from a communication, as well as from an editorial, in the Tarboro' Press, that Gen. M. T. Hawkins, of Warren County, addressed the people of Edgecombe, on Tuesday of Court week, announcing himself a candidate for Congress in that district. We do not know whether Gen. Hawkins declared himself a candidate whether he received the nomination or not. We hope he has not taken this stand. We are aware that there are several men in the district who have many influential friends, and, as a matter of course, the only way to settle their conflicting claims is by holding a District Convention. There is Mr. Daniel, of Halifax, Mr. Arrington, of Nash, Mr. Busbee, of Wake, and a number of others whom we could mention, all of them having strong friends in their own Counties, and whose claims Gen. Hawkins cannot reasonably expect to overslough simply by coming out on his own hook. Let the people of the various Counties speak through their delegates in Convention assembled, and then all will go well.

TOBACCO.

The amount of Tobacco on hand on the 1st of last January, was very nearly sixty thousand hhds.! the duty upon which in England would be between fifty and sixty millions of dollars. This bears very heavily upon this branch of our national production. We are glad to see from the Union that Mr. Bancroft is making every exertion, and with hopes of success, to have the duties reduced.

MR. BENTON AND THE MAJOR GENERALSHIP.

As there has been considerable said by our Federal friends about a misunderstanding supposed to have arisen between Mr. Polk and Mr. Benton with relation to the Major General ship, recently tendered to the latter by the President, we give the correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Polk and Mr. Benton in regard to the matter. From a perusal of this correspondence, it will be seen that the most perfect harmony prevails between the two gentlemen, although Mr. Polk, could not, under the existing laws, make Mr. Benton the Commander-in-chief of the whole army in the field. In this we think Mr. Polk was right; and, we also think, that Mr. Benton acted wisely in not accepting, under the circumstances, the high office so unanimously confirmed by the Senate. Whether the Administration was correct and judicious in the recommendation of a Lieutenant General, who should be clothed with plenary powers, not only for conducting the operations of the war, but also for concluding a peace, should peace be desired by the foe, has been much discussed by the press, and by the people of the Union. We are clearly of opinion that had Mr. Benton been clothed with the powers mentioned above, it would have materially facilitated the termination of the existing war. And we are further of the opinion that if it had not been known on whom this office was to be conferred by Mr. Polk, that it would have been created by the Congress which has just adjourned. It was known, that so soon as the power was granted to the President, he would confer the office upon Mr. Benton. To this fact alone do we ascribe the failure upon the part of the Senate to create the office. Mr. Benton has in that body an opponent who would not desire to see him placed in so prominent a position before the American people. We mean Mr. Calhoun; for we feel equally convinced that had not Mr. Calhoun opposed the measure, it would now be the law of the land. But enough of this. By a perusal of the correspondence the reader will see that the best understanding exists between the Executive and Mr. Benton.

MR. CALHOUN AND THE CHARLESTONIANS.

On the 9th inst., the people of Charleston gave Mr Calhoun a public reception of the warmest and most enthusiastic kind. A public meeting was called, and at that meeting sundry resolutions, mostly relating to the subject of slavery, and commending Mr. Calhoun for his eminent ability and patriotism in standing up for the rights of the South on that question in the late Congress, were passed. We like to see those friendly re-unions between representative and constituent. They speak volumes for both parties. We admire the great abilities of Mr. Calhoun. We admire his brilliant intellect—and we also admire his devotion to the interests of the South—particularly upon the two great questions of slavery and free trade. Nobody can award him more credit than we are prepared to give him for his ability and devotion on these two all-important questions. But notwithstanding all this, there are some things in the course pursued by this "distinguished champion of the South," as his *peculiar* friends are pleased to style him, of which we cannot approve. Many things, indeed, of which we are free to confess we most decidedly disapprove. We will simply mention one or two of them. We could never understand why Mr. Calhoun refused to vote supplies in June, 1846, for carrying on the war with Mexico. Nor can we understand why Mr. Calhoun, throughout the whole of the recent session of Congress, did all he could to embarrass the administration, in its endeavors to carry on the same war. But the principal object we had in view when we sat down to write this short article was to notice the declaration which he made in his speech to the good people of the Queen City, on the 9th inst., to wit: that he was opposed to the plan of bringing out the candidate for the Presidency by a Convention, to be convened at Baltimore or any other place. Now we are aware that Mr. Calhoun was opposed to Conventions before this, but we opine his reiteration of this, his opinion, at this time and under the circumstances, has a deeper and more ulterior object in view than most persons are aware of. We, for one, have been a somewhat attentive observer of Mr. Calhoun's movements since 1844, and we are of the opinion thst since that period he has given several very broad hints of his desire to become a Southern candidate for the Presidency, whether a Convention is held or not. We have some recollection of a certain Convention held at Memphis, Tennessee, over which Mr. Calhoun presided, and at which some seventeen States and Territories were represented. The object of this Convention was avowedly for the purpose of concerting measures for the improvement of the Western Rivers. We thought at the time that Mr. Calhoun, the stickler for a strict construction of the constitution, occupied rather a novel position in presiding over that Convention. The light now begins to dawn upon us. We read with considerable attention the able and ingenious report which Mr. Calhoun submitted to the Senate upon the memorial sent to Congress by this very Convention. We tho't then that the views there advanced on the doctrine of internal improvements were rather singular ones for John C. Calhoun. We now begin to understand the matter. Mr. Calhoun has thus early, and we might say officially, give it out to his peculiar friends that he is opposed to Conventions, and we dare say that he thinks his doings at Memphis will give him a strong pull upon the Southwest. Perhaps there is some good reason and sound sense after all, in Mr. Calhoun's opposition to Conventions. Perhaps he understands, tolerably well, that his chance for the nomination by such Convention is rather problematical, and thus early he desires to put his peculiar friends upon their guard against the abomination of a Baltimore Convention. Mr. Calhoun may not have anything of this kind in view. We may do him wrong. If so, we will be happy to correct our wrong impressions; but at present we cannot but entertain similar opinions to those we have expressed. Time will shew.

☞We assure the Observer that the Democracy of this district have little fears either on the score of the damage which either Mr. Bryan or the Fayetteville Observer can do it. Rest easy, friends, the Democracy of the District well know how to manage their own little concerns.

We [illegible] following [illegible] Journal of Commerce, one of the [illegible] most discreet of the Northern papers. We do so for the purpose of shewing our readers what the views and feelings of our Federal friends are on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. According to the Journal of Commerce, the only reason that the Northern men permitted the Three Million Bill to pass into a law without the clause prohibiting slavery in any territory hereafter to be acquired by the U. S., was that they believed that it was not the intention of the administration to acquire any territory South of the line of the Missouri Compromise; and that such being the case, they had nothing to say. We copy the article for the purpose of letting our readers see the difficulties which the South will have to meet at no very distant day. We ought and must prepare for the crisis which awaits us; and the sooner we know what the determination of the Northern people is, the better.—We had hoped that there was sense and patriotism enough left in our Northern brethren, to let us of the South alone; but we fear we have been mistaken. From the tone of this article, and it is only one of a number on the same subject before us, we think that the Northern people are determined to interfere with our rights, and it is high time that we were considering the matter and preparing our minds to meet the emergency in the proper way. The following is the article referred to:—

"THE WILMOT PROVISO.—Our understanding of this matter is, that, as the South does not claim that any territory North of the Missouri compromise line shall be open to slavery, and do not wish any should be acquired South of it, that line will be substantially the line upon which the President will endeavor to establish the boundary. Under these circumstances the Northern members did not deem it necessary or right to adhere to an abstract declaration, to the embarrassment of an important measure, with which the abstraction has no special connection. So, having made their declaration of opinion, and intended to be understood as abiding by it if the question should ever become practical, they waive a controversy now. Upon this plan it is, that the President seeks for peace, with the three millions in his hands. This may be a very different way of restoring peace from the one contemplated by the President and the nation at the commencement of the war. But it is a great deal better than the prosecution of the war. Peace, like "pure and wholesome water," is "cheap at any price." The course pursued by both the South and the North in the emergency is patriotic and generous, and indicates, not a dissolution of the Union, but a long continuance of fraternal relations.—What a great relief it is to us that fanatical abolitionism has transferred its fire and fury to England, where it may rage and burn out again, demolishing nothing but the Christian Alliance.

"We have reason to think that the Mexican government, in consenting to relinquish any portion of its territory for a suitable indemnity, will endeavor to stipulate that it shall be forever exempt from slavery. Of course the stipulation will not be yielded in regard to Texas, but in regard to the territory North of 36 30, there will be no difficulty in giving the required assurance. Here is another argument in favor of restricting our demands to territory North of that latitude.

A NOBLE SPECTACLE.

We do not know that the annals of the civilized world afford just such another picture as the United States present at this time.—Away in another hemisphere, thousands of miles from her own shores, lies a little island, entirely unconnected with us by any political ties, whose sons and daughters have been visited by an all-wise Providence with the direst of calamities. Famine, downright famine, with all its ghastly horrors, has fallen upon the land. The heart-rending cries of her famishing children have been wafted across the waves of the Atlantic to the shores of our happy land; and oh, how proud, as an American, do we feel in recording the fact that those cries have found a feeling and a sympathizing response in the breasts of the free and happy sons and daughters of America. From every city, town and hamlet in our wide spread territory, generous hearts and open hands are pouring in their contributions, to be transmitted across the Atlantic to alleviate the sufferings of the poor people of Ireland. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, besides cargoes of the necessaries of life, have already been transmitted to Ireland; and every paper that we take up is filled with accounts of meetings for the relief of Ireland. It is noble, and must call down upon our common and beloved country the blessings of the most High.

☞The following resolution received the sanction of both Houses of Congress. How singular that the Macedonian which came to our shores upwards of 30 years ago, freighted with the deadly implements of war, and those weapons directed against the bosoms of the people of this country, should now be returning to the shores of her native land, if we may use the expression, laden with food to fill the hungry mouths of her former masters. Such are the mutations of fortune:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to place at the disposal of Captain George C. De Kay, of New Jersey, the United States ship Macedonian, for the purpose of transporting to the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland such contributions as may be made for their relief; and that the said Secretary be also authorized to place at the disposal of Captain Robert B. Forbes, of Boston, the United States sloop of war Jamestown for the like purpose; or, if the Secretary shall be of opinion that the public interest will be better subserved thereby, he is authorized to despatch said vessels upon the service aforesaid as public ships.

☞Amongst a long list of appointments, published in the Union of the 11th inst., we find the following from this State:

A. A. Norment, of North Carolina, to be 2d Lieutenant of Dragoons.

W. F. Richards, of North Carolina, to be Captain of Infantry.

William J. Clark, of North Carolina, to be Captain of Infantry.

Jas. F. Waddell, of North Carolina, to be 2d Lieutenant of Infantry.

Charles R. Jones, of North Carolina, to be 1st Lieutenant of Infantry.

☞Amongst the recent promotions, we notice with pleasure that of Lieut. FREMONT, well known to the people of North Carolina, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain.

☞FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Governor of Pensylvania, has been nominated by the Democratic State Convention for re-election.

[illegible] CRACY TRIUMPHANT!—FEDERALISM AND FACTION PROSTRATE! *A democratic governor—A democratic council—A democratic senate—A democratic house.*

Such, in a few words, is the glorious result of the election in the State on Tuesday last. We have neither time nor room for any comments upon it this week; nor are any necessary. The whole story will be found in the returns. But considering all the circumstances—the character, means, efforts, and appliances of the motley host opposed to the democracy, we think this victory unparalleled in the annals of political triumphs.

The vote is very large—the largest ever thrown in this State. It will probably exceed 90,000. What the majority for Mr. Williams is, we are now unable to say. But it cannot be short of 1000, and may go as high as 1200. At any rate it is enough; he is triumphantly elected, and that will satisfy the democracy of the Granite State, who have so nobly vindicated themselves, and so triumphantly redeemed the State from the control of the most incompetent, knavish, corrupt and imbecile administration that ever disgraced any enlightened nation.

RECAPITULATION.

The list contains, according to our Reckoning, democrats 130, federal allies 129. There is a NET GAIN of FORTY-ONE to the democrats!

The towns to be heard from gave last year, democrats 20, federal allies 5.

If the representatives from these towns sould be the same as last year, and no others shall have been elected, we reckon the house to stand as follows:

Democrats, 150	Federal allies, 134.
134	

16 democratic majority.

SENATE.—The democratic candidates for senators appear to be elected in districts No, 1 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10. and 12. The allied candidates are probably chosen in No. 2, 5, and 9. In district No. 11 we think there is no choice.

COUNCIL.—It is probable that the democratic candidates for councillors are elected in all except the Cheshire district, though we cannot now tell with certainty. It is *possible* that our candidates in both the Rockinham and Strafford district are defeated by the scattering votes.

CONGRESS.—Gen. Peaslee is elected in district No. 2 by over two thousand majority! Last year our majority in the district was less 800; and Fogg and his allies have all the time assured their readers that Peasely would be defeated by more than five hundred!

Mr. Johnson is elected in the 4th, by a larg majority; we cannot tell how much.

No choice in the other districts. In district No. 3, Moulton, (dem.,) lacks some 800 of an election; but he has about 700 more votes than Lieut. Col. Wilson, the *awful* volunteer. In No. 1, Jenness, (dem., has a large plurality, and lacks about 1200 of an election. He has about 700 more than Godwin.

A rumour having got abroad that Mr. Richie was negotiating to sell out the Union, to Mr. Croswell of the albany Argus, we clip from the Union of the 15th inst., the following paragraph which gives the go by to said rumour.

"A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald throws again into circulation the gratuitous and absurd report that we are "going to sell out to the Croswell people." We have no idea of selling out to them or to any one. We have not the most distant idea of leaving the "Union." We feel greater confidence in our position than we ever entertained. The "Union" is flourishing, and a free and generous people have rallied round it with more enthusiasm than ever

MATTERS IN MEXICO.

We find an interesting article in the Union of the 12th instant, translated for that paper from the Vera Cruz "Locomoter" of the 18th of January last. The Editor states that when the decree of the confiscation of fifteen millions worth of the church property was made known in the city of Mexico, it was extremely difficult to get any one to make proclamation in the city, and the Clergy, as a matter of course, rose en masse against it. That the Cathedral Church was closed, and every prospect of an awful collision between the Government and the populace—the latter headed by the Clergy. The same article laments and deplores with a great deal of bitterness the state of things which exists. That there is no other mode of raising supplies for the army; and that he (the editor) fears that this will be unavailable, as it is so warmly opposed by the Church. We find in the same paper several extracts of a letter written by Santa Anna, from San Luis on the 2d of January, most pitiously begging for means to support his troops. In this letter Santa Anna says he sees no other way of meeting the exigency but by the hypothetication of the Church property for the sum of Twenty Millions. That his *Chiefs* are now almost MAD seeking subsistence for their men; that if the government does not send quick supplies he will not be answerable for the consequences. Surely this does not look much like his "breaking through our lines," as some of the recent rumors would have us believe.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

One of the most difficult things perhaps in the world, is to learn anything with accuracy about the contemplated movements of our army in Mexico. Each one of the correspondents of the various papers in the U. S. has his own speculations on the subject. Speculations as a matter of course they must be; for those who have the direction of the war will not, nor would it be proper that they should, let the whole world into the secrets of their plans before their completion. Of one thing, however, we are certain, that General Scott will, as soon as he can concentrate his froces, make an attack upon the city of Vera Cruz. It is also the prevailing rumor that the other grand move will be made by Gen. Taylor upon San Luis Potosi, the now head quarters of Santa Anna That the idea is for Gen'l Scott to take Vera Cruz, and from thence march direct upon the city of Mexico; and that simultaneous with this movement of Gen. Scott's, Gen'l Taylor, at the head of a column, will push on for the same grand goal. Whether Santa Anna will give "Old Rough and Ready" a fight on the way, we are unable to form an idea. It is also said by the letter writers from the Brazos, that the Volunteers from North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina will join the command of Gen. Taylor. What truth there may be in this latter conjecture, we of course cannot say, but think it very likely. We presume that the attack upon Very Cruz will be made in the course of a very few weeks from this time. It is also generally believed that the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa will be bombarded by our Squadron at the same time that the city is attacked by Gen. Scott on land. At any rate great events [illegible]

[illegible] for our [illegible] readers [illegible] they occur.

As this city is now a point of universal interest to every one, in view of its being the object of attack by the American forces under General Scott, we think the following short account of it which we condense from a sensible article in the New York Herald, may not be amiss:

Vera Cruz (the true Cross), is situated in Latitude 19 degs., 11 mins. 32 secs., and is the capital of the department of the same name. It is built on the identical spot where Cortez landed on this continent in April, 1519, and is the most important place in the republic of Mexico, on the Gulf. It contains now about 7,000 inhabitants, including the Garrison. Its commerce, from various causes, has declined very rapidly within the last few years. At the beginning of the present century, its trade was nearly equal to that of any other city in the New World, amounting to nearly One Hundred Millions of Dollars; and its population was then upwards of 20,000 souls. It has since then suffered a number of reverses. It has stood some three or four seiges, and been as often taken, both by the troops of the Republic, and by the forces of old Spain. It is still a handsome town, having wide, well paved streets and substantial buildings. Its fortifications are considerable, consisting of nine towers, connected by a stone and mortar wall. The population of Vera Cruz is said to surpass that of most of the Mexican cities for intelligence, industry and polished manners. It is the key of the republic, and will be a very important point for us.

☞It is supposed that about the 20th of March has been designated as the time for the attack of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, if indeed and in truth, such a move has been determined on by government, and that the gallant Commodore Perry is to have the command. The Naval force now in the Gulf of Mexico, and which it is supposed will take part in the affair, consists of the following:

1 Ship of the line; 2 Frigates; 4 Sloops; 2 Brigs, and 5 Schooners of War; 11 Steamers; 3 Steam Ships; 5 Bombketches and the Cutter Forward; amounting in all to about 325 guns.

☞The Island of Labos, which is situated about 60 miles South of Tampico, and which has been selected by Gen. Scott as the place of rendezvous for the troops destined for the attack of Vera Cruz, is thus described in an exchange paper:—

"The Island of Labos is about one mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It is thickly covered with all kinds of shrubbery and a few trees: among them I noticed the cabbage and lime trees. As it has heretofore been seldom visited, it is filled with snakes, rats, lizards and reptiles. It is in latitude 21 deg. 26 min. north, longitude 1 deg. 8m. 45s. west of Vera Cruz. On the southwest side of the island is an excellent anchorage, well sheltered from the north, and which requires no particular instructions for reaching. The finest fish are easily caught with hooks and line along the shore, such as red, parrot, &c., and at night all that is necessary is to take a long stick and knock twenty or thirty birds from each tree. I do not know how long this will last, as the boys have a decided preference for game. Pork and beans are a drug."

☞We clip the following paragraph from an editorial in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, of the 5th inst. We do so for the purpose of shewing our readers that even Mr. Calhoun's warmest friends in the State of North Carolina cannot, and will not, sustain him in the course which he has seen proper to adopt during the late session of Congress. For it is a notorious fact that the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian was all along known in the State as a Calhoun paper. Its editor has, even up to this time, been an ardent admirer and supporter of Mr. Calhoun:—

Mr. Calhoun—We have carefully perused the recent great Speech of Mr. CALHOUN on the subject of the war; and its perusal has afforded us the deepest pain and mortification. We say this "more in sorrow than in anger;" for our love from our first entrance into politics, been an ardent admier and constant supporter, so far as our humble abilities would enable us, of the great Southern Statesman.—But in his recent speech, he takes open ground against the administration and the whole Democratic party, not only as to the causes of the war, but as to its past and future management—thus throwing the weight of his powerful talents and influence into the scale of those who are endeavoring to embarrass the vigorous prosecution of the war, by placing our own government in the wrong, and, by consequence, Mexico in the right.

☞It is a curious fact in the political history of the country, that just so soon as a leading Democrat flies the track in his own party, all at once the Whig papers discover that he is a man of lofty, brilliant, splendid intellect Well do we remember, that in the contest of 1844, when Mr. Benton took ground against Mr. Tyler's Treaty for the annexation of Texas, which we then and now disapprove of, the Whigs throughout the whole Union discovered that he was a great man, although all along they had abused and villified him, as never man was abused and villified. They all at once discovered that Mr. Benton was a great statesman and a great patriot, although antecedent to this they were entirely blind to one good trait in his character. So it is now with Mr. Calhoun. They praise and eulogize him in their papers. His lofty intellect, brilliant genius, and consummate statesmanship, is the theme of their daily discourse. Whereas, Mr. Benton, since he has taken so bold and fearless a stand for the administration, is again abused and traduced, as Whigs only know how to abuse and traduce How comes it that Mr. Calhoun has all at once become the pet of the Whig party? He has opposed the administration in its endeavors to carry on vigorously the Mexican war, and, of course, thus acted with the Whig party. This is the true answer to the question. Whenever we hear the Whigs commence praising a Democrat we are disposed to think that he either has, or is, about to turn tail on his own party. For it is certain that so long as a Democrat sticks up to his principles, he never will receive one word of commendation from the Federalists.

☞The Carolinian of Saturday last says that during last week [illegible] HEALY, one of the Magnetic Telegraph Agents, has been in Fayetteville, and that at a meeting held there on that subject, between five and six thousand dollars were subscribed, and that there is no doubt but that there will shortly be a line extending to that place.

Our readers [illegible] the many loud and [illegible] predictions which were put forth by the Federal presses and Federal orators about [illegible] which the Democratic Tariff of 1846 would bring upon the country. It is really laughable to look back upon those times. It was confidently predicted that the passage of that act would be the precursor of a sweeping tempest of ruin, which, in its dire passage over our land, would lay prostrate every branch of our national industry. What has been the result? Just the reverse of all this. Specie has poured into the country. The price of almost every article made by the farmer has been enhanced. Our great staples are in demand everywhere. And thus far the Tariff bill of '46, maugre the vaticinations of the protectionists, has yielded to the national treasury a larger income than that of the act of 1842. Where then are all the predictions of ruin made by our Federal opponents? Let them answer if they can! The following, which we clip from the New Haven Register, is too good not to be handed about:—

A sample of blue ruin!—We call our readers' attention to the following string of prophecies which were soberly put forth by the Palladium, immediately on the passage of the present tariff. They furnish the most stricking illustration of the wolf-cry of "ruin," which the federalists are forever starting for political purposes, that we have yet met with. Doubtless there were many at the time who were made by these federal croakers to entertain the same gloomy forebodings—and were as honest in their belief as were the followers of Father Miller, in the burning of the word! But now, when they find themselves so ridiculously duped, can they cling to their idols? There is something really laughable in the serious, exact, and Pickwickian manner, in which these prophecies are uttered. If a Yankee had set himself at work to "guess" *wrong*, he could not have come nearer to the mark than has this federal seer:

(From the Palladium of Sept. 1, 1846.)

1st. Within *six months* from July 1, 1846, labor will be reduced from 15 to 20 per cent—this will be a great depression of labor!

2d. By *first of March*, 1847, one-half of the small factories, especially of iron and wollen, will stop operating!!

3d. *The products of agriculture will be materially reduced for the want of a* HOME MARKET!! and on account of the reduction of competition in the price of labor!

[Ha! ha! ha! ha! Is'nt that rich, now! ha! ha!]

4th. The banks will, in self defence, be compelled to curtail their circulation materially!!

5th. Within one year government credit will not be above par, and more likely much below!

6th. *In nine months, exchange on England will be* TEN PER CENT ADVANCE!!!

And these predictions were considered of such weight, that the Journal of Commerce was requested to save them for future reference! Can human gullibility go further?

☞We are requested by Lieut. FREMONT, to say that in his letter recently published in this paper, he had no idea of attacking Captain LONG of the Rowan Volunteers. He merely stated the facts, as they were stated to him at Charlotte, and did not say *himself* that those statements were true.

☞So the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, *alias* Black Dan, *alias* the God-like Daniel, is about to visit the South. This the Northern papers say. Well, we suppose he will receive quite a cordial reception from the "*Black Dan's*" of the South, *alias* his Federal brethren in that region.

☞In the Washington Whig, of the 10th inst., we notice a correspondence between Mr. Stanly and William H. Washington, Esq., of New Berne, in which the latter declines being the Whig candidate for Congress in the New Berne District.

SCRAPS OF ALL KINDS.

Deficiency of British and Irish Crops.—A writer in the London Times has compiled the following estimate of deficiency in the grain crops of Great Britain for the year ending September 1, 1847:

	Quarters.
Ordinary annual deficiency,	2,000,000
Loss of potatoes in Ireland, value 1,000,000*l.* to be supplied by grain, (a food of double the cost of potatoes) value 24,000,000*l.*, representing, at 60*s.* per quarter,	9,800,000
Loss of oats in Ireland, stated by Mr. Labouchere to be one-third the crop, or	5,227,000
Loss of potatoes in England and Scotland, say one-tenth only the loss in Ireland, or	1,000,000
Loss of oats in Scotland and England,	1,000,000
Loss of barley in the United Kingdoms,	1,000,000
Extra seed for increased cultivation of grain,	200,000
Extra consumption of railway laborers,	300,000
	20,627,000
Deduct economies made by starvation and non-feeding of pigs,	4,627,000
Total deficiency,	16,000,000

Money value of the deficiency at 3*l* per quarter, 48,000,000*l*.

☞Among the arrivals in this city we notice that of Capt. Richard C. Gatlin, of the 7th U. S. Infantry. Capt. G., it will be remembered, was wounded at Monterey, and when last in the city on his way to his native State, North Carolina, he was still an invalid, and arrayed in the paraphernalia ordered by the surgeons. He has returned perfectly restored. We learn that he is ordered to remain here some time on recruiting service.

N. O. Picayune.

A MILLINER'S CARD.

When lovely woman longs to marry,
And snatch the victim from the beaux,
What charm the soft design will carry?
What art will make the men propose?
The only art her schemes to cover,
To give her wishes sure success;
To gain, to fix a captive lover,
And "wring his bosom," is—to *dress.*

☞The Legislature of Maryland, by a handsome majority, has passed a bill for the resumption of the payment of the public debt of the State. Well and nobly done!

Very Sensible Movement—The resolutions from the House of Delegates of Maryland, censuring the President of the United States in relation to the Mexican war, were returned to that body by the Senate, with a message declining to act thereon. This was certainly more sensible and praiseworthy than to have wasted the people's money in discussing and passing such resolutions for no other object than political effect.—*Balt. Sun.*

A Funny Petition—A very worthy young man made his appearance before the Almshouse Commissioner (city of New York) on Thursday morning, with the request that he might be supplied with a child which he was anxious to adopt. He was accompanied by his wife, who was so full of fun that she could hardly contain herself. The husband did all the talking, and said they were both exceedingly fond of children, but their anticipations with regard to becoming parents were gloomy in the extreme. The kind-hearted commissioner smiled upon the petitioners, and gave them an order for the last foundling picked up in the public highway, when they departed very much elated with their success.

N. Y Express.

☞Miss Julia Long, of Indiana, recently went before a Magistrate to get married; the Squire, who is rather absent, when going through the ceremony, said, 'Julia Long—is not your name Julia Long?' 'Well, Squire,' said the interesting Julia in reply, 'It ain't nothin' shorter, but it won't be so long.'

For the Journal

CHARLESTON.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me for once to make your paper the vehicle of conveying a few words to the good people of Wilmington.—Within the last few days the Charleston papers have contained several articles on the subject of Rail Roads, and particularly on the subject of building a Rail Road from that city to the town of Wilmington. The object of all these communications is to arouse the people of Charleston from the lethargy in which the writers alledge they have been plunged for some time back. It is urged that if the Road is built from Wilmington to Manchester, that then Charleston will be cut off from the great Southern travel;—perfectly isolated as they say—and that the citizens of the "Queen City" ought not to permit this. These writers urge farther, that if the Wilmington and Manchester Road is constructed, a large amount of produce, which of right ought to go to Charleston, will inevitably find its way to Wilmington. Now, for my own part, I see in all these articles additional arguments why we of Wilmington should not connect with Charleston, and why we should, on the other hand, connect with the South Carolina Rail Road at Manchester. What would we have to gain by a connection with the city of Charleston? Nothing that I can see. But these Charlestonians are making this parade now with a view of blinding the people of Wilmington, by inducing us to believe that if we will only give up the idea of building the Manchester Road, they, the Charlestonians, will come generously to our aid and ensure the connection by the lower route. Don't believe a word of it, people of Wilmington.—We have long ago tried of what stuff the Charlestonians are made, and we well know that all our overtures were almost scornfully rejected by them. Let us not be driven from our true interests by these appeals upon the part of the people of Charleston. We have no earthly reason for carrying our road to that city. Nor do I believe, if we were this moment to abandon our present plan, that the people of Charleston would give us any substantial aid in constructing a road to that city.

NORTH CAROLINA.

For the Journal.

Dear Sir: I find in the Commercial a communication signed "Spectator," purporting to give an accurate account of the proceedings of the Democratic meeting held in this place on the 9th instant; and also intimating that the report of them given by the officers of the meeting was not sufficiently full. Well I can safely say that the report was much fuller than is usually given on such occasions by the Secretaries, & I can further assure "Spectator" that in my estimation his friend, Mr. Bryan, was the gainer by its not being more amplified. Who "Spectator" is I really do not know, but I should judge from the style that a certain gentleman, who would fain persuade the Democrats of this District that he is a great man, had something to do with its production. I would not think it worth while to notice the thing at all, were it not that it might lead some of the good people of Wilmington, who did not see the report of the proceedings of the meeting, to believe that it was incorrect. Now I was there, as well as "Spectator," and I can safely assert that that report was favorable, rather than otherwise, to the part which Mr. Bryan took in that meeting. I suppose the great charge against Mr. Hall is that he was not born a little sooner. He was too young, ten or twelve years ago, to take part in political matters. This, Mr. Bryan would seem to insinuate, is a crime. Well it may be so. It is the lot of *great* minds to make these great discoveries. I must ask your pardon, Mr. Editor, because I know it is not your wont to notice anything which appears in the paper in which "Spector" writes.

ALSO A "SPECTATOR."

Mr. Editor:—I have noticed in your paper of late a systematic attept to injure my political prospects to this end you represent publick opinion all one way & that against me if this be so why make so much ado about it. or do you know the contrary to be the facts. and think to salve your readers. in this silly way. and get; them to change sides. if this is your game I can inform you that you underrate the voters of the district. that such a weak attempt to impose on them will be spurned by all.

As the conductor of a publick journal. your readers would no doubt rather see you persue a more dispasionate couse. and if I am so objectionable that you must have opposition in our ranks it will look more like fair play to let your candidate take care of his own interests he will certainly be able to do it with one so weak as myselfe without a coalition of Editors & office holders to help him out. bye the bye these combinations among men professing democratic principals. look rather awkward. and when formed to direct or manufacture publick opinion generally. produces the contrary result in an inteligent community.

In your last paper. you state the people have. already. made their choice & if he be not. attainable the people will prefer asking some one to serve them. to this I have only to reply. that I have been asked by men that act from principal. who have never shared any the profits of office. but if you mean that I should ask you then I reply. that I do not question your supposed democracy. but I think you have two short an acquaintance with our institutions. & have been two lately ingrafted into the party to set yourselfe up as an adviser as the conductor of a democratic journal. I hope for the future you will be governed more by principal. and the laws of justice and let clicks. take care of themselves

Yours in hast

JAMES I BRYAN

March 18 1847,

[The above communication is a faithful copy of the manuscript, and the proof was read by the author, and such orrections as he marked religiously made.—Proof Reader Journal.]

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE HON. THOMAS H. BENTON AND THE PRESIDENT.

(COPY.)

Washington city, March 10, 1847.

Sir: Please to receive, as a mark of my respect, a copy of the following letters, which explain the circumstances under which I decline to accept the appointment of major general in the army.

Respectfully sir, your ob't serv't,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

To the Hon. Mr. of the U. S. Senate.

Washington city, March 6, 1847.

Sir: Without waiting for the formality of being presented with the commission of major general in the army of the United States, I think it right to inform you at once that my acceptance, or refusal, of that high appointment will depend entirely upon public and national considerations, of which you, yourself, will be the judge. Personally, I can have no wish for this office; but if you believe that I can be of service to the country, I am willing to forego all private considerations—separate myself from my family, under painful circumstances; resign my place in the Senate, which is so dear to me—and proceed immediately to the theatre of war. My only stipulation would be for the powers which I deem necessary to success; and these would be purely military and diplomatic—the command of the army, and authority to sign preliminaries of peace, based upon terms previously approved by you.

I beg you to believe, sir, that nothing selfish, or personal, dictates this proposed stipulation. There is no such thing in it. It proceeds from a thorough conviction that, with a subordinate command, I could do no good in the army: on the contrary, that my presence there would be improper and mischievous: for I am known, from my public speeches, to disapprove the plans, both of the late, and of the present commander—(the defensive policy of one, and the San Juan of Ulua attack of the other)—and this being known, my presence would operate as an implied censure on the two generals, and might make me, in spite of myself, the nucleus of discontent and insubordination.—The command of the army, therefore is the only military position which I could hold in it.

Authority to conclude a peace, or at least to sign the preliminaries of peace. I deem highly essential to success, as it would enable the commander-in-chief to take instant advantage of all passing events, military or political, to close the war.

Furnished with these powers, I am willing to make the sacrifices, and to incur the responsibilities of this high command: but I leave it to you, sir, for your free and final decision; considering it as a national question, and a new one, on which there is no commitment, on either side, in anything that has passed.

Whatever may be the dicision, my thanks and gratitude will not be the less to you for your unsolicited nomination of me to this high appointment, nor to the Senate for its instant and unanimous confirmation of it, nor the House of Representatives for its three times virtual election of me to be the commander-in-chief of the army in Mexico.

Respectfully, sir, your friend and fellow citizen,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

To the President.

Washington city, March 9, 1847.

Sir: I have given to your letter of the 6th instant, the consideration which its importance demands. In tendering to you the appointment of major general in the army, I earnestly desired that the country should have the advantage of your conceded ability and military knowledge, your intimate acquaintance with the Mexican character, and your familiarity with their language and political condition.

Immediately after your nomination as major general had been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I carefully examined the question, whether I possessed the power to designate you—a junior major general—to the chief command of the army in the field. The result of this examination is, I am constrained to say, a settled conviction on my mind, that such power has not been conferred upon me by the existing laws.

I am fully sensible of the exalted patriotism which could alone have induced you to make the personal sacrifices to which you would be subjected, in assuming even the chief command of the army in Mexico; and I duly appreciate the reasons you have assigned, and which may, I fear, prevent you from accepting your appointment as major general. If, on further reflection, such should be your decision, I shall learn it with deep regret.

I am, sir, with high consideration, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES K. POLK.

To Major General Thomas H. Benton, Washington City.

Washington, Tuesday Evening, March 9, 1847.

Sir: Your letter of this day's date is just received; and seeing no reason for further reflection, and wishing to avoid all delay in officering the army I have written a note to the adjutant general, to be delivered at his office in the morning, declining to accept the appointment of major general in the army, so kindly offered to me by you, and so honorably confirmed by the Senate.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your friend and fellow-citizen,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

To the President.

Washington city, Tuesday Evening, March 9, 1847.

Sir: I had the honor to receive your note of the 6th instant, with the commission of major general in the army, and delayed the answer of acceptance, or non-acceptance, until I should receive an answer from the President to a note which I addressed to him in the morning of that day. That answer is now received, and enables me to answer your note, and to say, that the commission is not accepted.

Please to accept, sir, my thanks for the kind terms of your note, and for the thousand curtesies which you have extended to me in the course of our long and friendly acquaintance. Most truly and respectfully yours,

THOMAS H BENTON.

To Adjutant General Jones.

LATEST FROM MEXICO AND THE SEAT OF WAR.

The news received here during the past week from the Seat of war, is not of any very stirring importance. Below we give such items as we think will interest the reader.—They are taken from the New Orleans papers:

New Overtures from the United States to Mexico—March of Santa Anna on Monterey—His arrival at Matehuala—The number and condition of his Army—Mexican Finances, &c.

After the closing of the mail for the East yesterday, we were, through the courtesy of a friend, placed in possession of papers from the city of Mexico, a fortnight later than we had before seen. They consisted of copies of El Republicano of the 11th, 12th and 13th of February. We proceed to an examination of their contents.

By a despatch from the commandant of Vera Cruz, dated the 9th of February, we learn that on that day Senor D. Alejandro Jose Atocha landed at Vera Cruz under a flag of truce from the American squadron, with despatches from the Government of the United States, which he was charged to deliver in person to the Mexican Government. Senor Atocha was to leave the same evening for the capital, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Alanis, an aid of Gen. Morales. [General La Vega does not appear to have yet assumed the command at Vera Cruz.] There is no clue given in the papers to the tenor of these despatches, save that they are new propositions for peace.

A letter is published in El Republicano announcing that Santa Anna took his departure from San Luis on the 2d of February. His destination is said to be Monterey, towards which point the main body of his army had already moved. The following is given as the number of troops under his command, with the dates of their departure from the city of San Luis:

List of Troops which have recently marched for Monterey.

January 26.—The Sappers and Artillerists, with nineteen guns of heavy calibre,	650
January 29.—1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 10th and 11th Regiments of the Line, and 1st and 3d Light Troops,	6,240
January 31.—4th Light Troops, mixed of Santa Anna, 1st Active of Celaya, do. of Guadalajara, do. of Lagos, do. of Queretaro, do of Mexico,	3,200
Total departed from San Luis,	10,090
Troops which Gen. Parrodi conducts from the town of Tula, with three pieces of heavy calibre, with their munitions,	1,000
Cavalry on the march,	6,000
Artillery, " "	250
Division under Gen. Mejia,	4,000
	21,340

The Artillery was supplied with over 600 rounds of ammunition.

In the above enumeration are not included the force stationed at Tula, nor the brigades of Gens. Minon and Juvera.

At the latest accounts from Santa Anna he was at Matehuala, where he arrived on the 7th of February. Matehuala is a town nearly north of San Luis and about one third of the way thence to Saltillo, according to the maps before us. His army was in the utmost distress—*already de miserias*—the Government having provided no means for undertaking such a march. We have a frightful picture of the state of the troops before leaving San Luis. One of Santa Anna's last acts before marching was to distribute twelve days' pay for the month of January. This could not sustain them more than a week, and the question was asked, "what shall we do when in front of the enemy?" The troops are represented as patient and loyal, but in pitiable state of distress. In derision, they speak of going forth to solve the problem of "*fighting without eating.*"

The same paper which announces Santa Anna's arrival at Matehuala, mentions that Gen. Taylor is fortifying Saltillo, and has with him 6000 troops and 16 pieces of artillery. This shows again the accuracy of the information possessed by the Mexicans of our movements.

From the same, 10th inst.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

Return of Atocha—His reception in Mexico—Passed Midshipman Rogers sent to Perote—Arrival of Volunteers at Anton Lizardo—More of Santa Anna and his plans—Later from Chihuahua—Further of the Battle of Brazito, &c. &c.

By the arrival of the U. S. revenue cutter Forward, Capt. Nones, a large mail was yesterday received from Anton Lizardo. Our own letters come down to the 26th of Feb'y, on which day a norther prevailed which prevented the Forward from leaving before the 2d of March inst.

It appears that Senor Atocha, whose arrival at Vera Cruz, with despatches, we announced yesterday, went over there on the Forward from this city direct. He reached there on the 9th ult., and proceeded immediately to Mexico He returned from the capital on the 26th ult., and is now we presume, on his way to Washington. It is not supposed he has accomplished much by his mission. The Mexicans had personal objections to him, and his reception by the authorities of Vera Cruz, and the people and Government of Mexico, was anything but cordial.

Our readers will learn with infinite pain that Passed Midshipman Rogers has been ordered to Perote, and that he is now confined in that gloomy prison.

Correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune.

U. S. Squadron, Feb. 17, 1847.

"The news from the army at San Luis is interesting, so far as we are assured that Santa Anna has left that city with the main body of his troops in the direction of Monterey, although the ultimate destination has been much speculated upon. His resources appear to have been of the most meagre kind. He was so destitute that he offered to pledge his private property for a loan of $50,000, at the rate of two to three per cent. interest monthly. It is said he was unable to negotiate a loan. He is also reported to have seized ninety-eight bars of silver, belonging to a Spanish merchant of San Luis, and coined it for the use of his army. This trifling relief enabled him to march towards Saltillo. A letter from San Luis, 30th January, says that the army has taken up its march with only twelve days resources. The estimates of the two last months have been nearly all unpaid. Sickness had been the consequence of privation. The medical officers report that the measles had appeared among the troops; that five hundred were sick—a number far beyond the accommodations of the hospitals. The disease is ascribed to the intensity of the cold and the nude state of the troops, who stretch themselves at night upon the bare wet pavements and huddle together for warmth.

"At Vera Cruz, the state of things is very much as it was when I last wrote. The authorities are busy in issuing proclamations announcing the threatened attack and issuing some preventive orders, among the most unpalatable of which is one forbidding the masquerado at the carnival. There are many, however, who regard the threatened invasion with incredulity. There are five thousand men in the city of Vera Cruz and one thousand in the Castle—three thousand of these belong to the National Gaurd and are tolerably well disciplined and supplied with arms The National Guard of this State is, on the contrary, not organized and is destitute of arms.

U. S. Squadron, Feb, 26, 1847.

Gentlemen—The subject of Mr. Atocha's despatches is discussed in the recent papers, but I have not yet seen or heard of any favorable allusion to it. The Vera Cruz papers state that our Government have proposed to Mexico an indemnity of twenty millions for the line of the 26th parellel from the mouth of the Rio del Norte to the Pacific. It is understood that Mr. Atocha's remarks have confirmed this statement so far as this, that fifteen millions are offered for the above mentioned boundary line, the United States waiving all claims on Mexico, and assuming the indemnities due her citizens. There is a story that ten thousand men are to be kept on the frontier to prevent smuggling. These reports are regarded among us with a great deal of incredulity.

Personally, Senor Atocha appears to have been the most unacceptable person we could have sent to Mexico. His reception at Vera Cruz was anything but flattering. He landed at Vera Cruz on the 6th (I believe) and reached Mexico, according to the papers, on the 13th. The next day he was ordered to leave the capitol for a hacienda near Ja'apa, there to await the response of the Government It is rumored that his proposals have been despatched to Santa Anna.

Santa Anna was by the latest accounts, coming down to the 14th inst., from Gaudalaxara, still advancing towards Saltillo, and had reached Cedral. On the 12th, an extraordinary snow storm occurred at San Luis. We may expect melancholy accounts from the denuded Mexican army.

The people of Vera Cruz have turned out *en masse* to clear away the sand embanked against the walls of the city on the northern and western side, and to dig a ditch. The women and children were actively engaged in carrying away the sand.

It has been reported that Santa Anna has remitted $75,000 of his own funds to Vera Cruz to aid the garrison of that place.

The Spanish brig——, captured by the Albany, will probably be sent to New-Orleans for adjudication. She is seized for informality in her papers, and for evading the warning of blockade. An enemy's schr. has become prize to the Vixen.

DIED.

In this town, on the 12th inst., of consumption, Mr. Peter Dodge, of Sedgewick, Me, aged about 24.

In Cumberland county, on the 23d ult, Mr Joshua Newel aged 59.

In Greensborough, Feb 27th, of consumption, Mrs Mary Morehead; wife of Jas T Morehead, Esq

In Anson county, on the 2d inst, Mrs Susan Harris, relict of Rev Archibald Harris, aged about 80.

In Cumberland county, on the 27th ult. Mr Archibald Black, in the 65th year of his age. Also, on the 22d ult, Miss Margaret Black, sister of the above, in the 58th year of her age.

In Coosa county, Alabama after a few hours suffering, from a fall from his horse, on the 11th ult, Dr Angus G Kelly, aged 34 years and 5 months, formerly of Cumberland county, N C.

In Autauga county, Ala, on the 2d inst, Mr. Archibald McKeithen, in the 75th year of his age, a native of Bladen county, N C, but a resident of Alabama for the last 27 years.

In Hardiman county, Tenn., on the 18th January, Mr Asa C. Yopp, aged about 43 years. Mr Y. was a native of Onslow county in this State, but for the last twelve years a resident of Hardiman county. He was a kind father and an affectionate husband, and has left a large circle of relatives and acquaintances to mourn his death. He was an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had been for fifteen years, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality.

Com.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 18.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has been selling since our last review at an advance of 5 cents per barrel, clear of extra, till yesterday, when it changed hands at $2 20, including extra; to-day we hear of no sales up to the time of making up our report. The article, however, is said to be dull at $2 15, which brings it to quotations of this day week.—*Spirits Turpentine*—There have been but two small sales that have come to our knowledge, which was country made, at 36c. Town makers are still asking 40c., without effect. *Tar*—Arrivals light and the demand is good Last sales $1 15.

LUMBER—Sales for River Lumber are still dull. Last sales of Flooring Boards $7 50, which is the highest rates. No change in Wide Boards or Scantling.

TIMBER—There are some four or five rafts of inferior on the market. The primer rafts have all been sold. Our quotations will give the state of the market, from inferior to good.

BACON—The Bacon market has become quite bare, and owing to the light receipts the price has advanced a shade. The only receipt of moment since this day week is 15,000 lbs. per Rail Road, which is selling at 9 cts. hog round. We refer to our quotations for a fair state of the market prices.

WHITE BEANS—None. Quotations nominal.

CORN—This article is on the decline, for cargo; 75c. per bushel is asked, with no sales, but at the same time we hear that a sale has been effected to arrive, per Rail Road, at 80c. We quote at 75 a 80c.

MEAL—Is very scarce, and sells in lots to suit retailers, at 95c. to $1 00.

SALT—We are not aware of any receipt of Salt since last report.

FLOUR—The supply is fair and prices firm.

HAY—Sales of 80 bales Eastern at 75 a 80c.—also a lot, part damaged, at 55 a 75c.

MOLASSES—No arrivals since last report. The article is now held at 25 a 26c. We hear of a sale of 100 bbls. Cayenne, at terms which have not been made public.

LIME—Received 400 casks, half of which sold at auction at 95c., and half at $1 00 per cask.

RICE—Sales of small parcels at $3 75.—Held at $4 00.

SHINGLES—Are without change; receipts moderate, and sales dull.

STAVES—W. O. Bbls.—reported sales at $10 a $11. R. O. Staves are nominally quoted at $8 a $15.

LIQUORS—A sale of a small lot of N. O. Rectified Whiskey, at auction, at 31 1-2c. to 32 cts.

FREIGHTS—Vessels are still wanted for both foreign and coastwise. Considerable reduction, however, has been experienced in freights to New York.

Baltimore March 12.

Coffee—The market is dull, and has been without animation during the week, although sales of Rio to a moderate extent took place early at 7⅞ to 8 cents per lb., 6 months.

Flour—There were sales of Howard street at the close of the last and early in the present week, at $6 per bbl.; but recently the demand has fallen off, and buyers have shown less disposition to operate unless at some reduction, offering however $5 87½ without finding sellers. Small sales of City Mills have been made at $6 25, but closing at $6

Grain and Seeds.—The supply of Wheat has again been light, and for the best Maryland reds not over 1 25 $1 28 could be obtained. Corn has been in good supply, but prices have got down 2 to 3 cts. since our closing rates of last week, and we connot now quote white over 75 to 76, and yellow 77 to 78 cents per bushel Oats have sold at 45 to 46 cents, closing at the latter. Clover seed is tumbling down rapidly, and we are hardly prepared to quote a price; it probably will not command by $1 per bushel the price that it did a month since.

Molasses.—There have been sales of Cardenas to the extent of probably 600 to 700 hhds., but as they embraced whole cargoes the terms were kept secret.—New Orleans is held at 37 cts., 4 months.

Provisions.—There is no change in prices and for barrelled Meats there is a very limited demand. Beef may be quoted nominally 8 50 to $9; 11 to $11 50, and 12 to $12 50 for prime, No. 1, and Mess; and Pork 13 50 and $15 for prime and Mess; these latter, however, are cash prices. Bacon continues in fair request at 8, 9 and 10 cents for shoulders, Middlings and Hams of the best quality, and these quotations do not exceed probably ½ cent per lb. the market rates of the most inferior article on sale, the supply being generally good. Lard has sold largely, at 9½ cents per lb. for bbls. and 10 for kegs, cash.

Spirits.—N. E. Rum is held at 31 to 32 cts. Whisky continues dull at 28 cts. in hhds. and 29 in bbls., and market not firm.

Sugars.—The market has again given way, and sales of New Orleans have been made 7 to 8¼ cts. for common to prime lots, a decline of ¼ cent since last week.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 13th.

Sales of Cotton made at from 9 to 10, an advance of ½ to ¾ in the New York market. Corn 65; Flour $5.75. Sugar and coffee remain high in the northern markets, and molasses advanced some weeks since, 7 or 8 cents per gallon.

North Carolinian.

Charleston, S. C., March 13.

Sales of the week 7,000 bales cotton at 10 12½ cts.—2,500 casks Rice at 3¾ to 4¾.—30,000 bush: Rough Rice at 95 to 110 cts.—N. C. Corn at 80 to 90 cts.—Bacon 7 to 10 cts.—Lard 10 cts.

New York, March 13.

Naval Stores—Per barrel—

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$2 50	a	
" Newbern, "	2 50	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per gall.,	40	a	42
Tar,	1 75	a	2 00
Rice—Per 100 lbs.,	4,75	a	5,00

Naval Stores—We notice a sale of 1000 bbls. Newbern and Washington Turpentine, for export, at $2,50 per 280 lb., showing a decline of $1 per bbl. on the last reported sale for export, noticed in our paper of the 14th Nov. last; rate of freight to Liverpool and London, then 4s. 6d. a 5s. now perhaps 7s. a 8s. per bbl. There have been some further sales of Spirits Turpentine on the wharf, at 40 cents, cash, but it is now firmer, and 41, cash was yesterday generally demanded for large parcels; some from store in lots sold at previous prices.

Rice—Since our last week's report, the market has been extremely heavy, and the entire sales amount to only 240 tcs. and 77 bbls. at $3 75 for ordinary to $5 for the very primest at market.—At the present rates of freight, but little can be done in the way of export. By auction, 46 tcs, sound, sold at $3,75 a $4,10, cash.

Boston, March 1o.

Naval Stores—Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand at 50c per gal, 6 mos. In other kinds of Naval Stores no movements to notice.

New Orleans, March 6.

Cotton 9 to 10¾ cts.—Sugar 5½ to 7¾ cts.—Molasses 26 to 28 cts.—Flour 5½ to 6½ dls.—Bacon. Hams 9 to 11, Sides 8½ to 9, Shoulders 6¾ to 8¾ cts.—Corn 80 to 85 cts.—Lard 8½ to 9 cts.—Whiskey 22 to 23.

Newbern, N. C., March 16.

Naval Stores.—Per barrel—

Turpentine, new dip,	$	a	$2 10
" old dip,		a	2 10
" hard,		a	1 10
Tar		a	1 25
Bacon—Per lb.—assorted,	7	a	8
Corn—Per bbl.—	3 05	a	

STARCH.—60 boxes Pearl Starch, 1 do. No. 1 do. For sale by HOWARD & FEDEW.

MARRIED.

In Robinson county, Mr. Owen Graham, to Miss Appy Powel, daughter of Barnabas Powell, of Rockfish Factory, Cumberland county.

In Randolph county, by the Rev John A Gretter, Alex H Hogan, Esq Senator for said county, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Gen Alex Gray.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 9½	a	$ 10
Middlings,	8½	a	9
Shoulders,		a	8½
Hog round,		a	9
Western, none	5½	a	5½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 25	a	1 40
BEESWAX—Per pound,	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	14	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	13 00	a	14 —
Do Prime,	9 00	a	12 00
CORN—Per bushel,	75	a	80
Meal,	95	a	1 —
COFFEE—Per pound,	8	a	9
COTTON—Per pound,	8½	a	11
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	12
Sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	8 00	a	8 25
Fayetteville,	6 00	a	6 50
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	75	a	80
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8	a	8½
Western,	8½	a	
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	95	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	7 50	a	—
Wide, do.	5 00	a	5 50
Scantling,	4 00	a	4 50
Timber,	4 50	a	7 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	25	a	27
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	13 —	a	14 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Turpentine,	2 12½	a	2 15
Virgin Dip,	2 12½	a	2 15
Hard—		a	1 12½
Tar,	1 15	a	—
Pitch,	1 20	a	1 25
Rosin—No 1,	1 —	a	1 12½
No 2,	60	a	—
No 3,	20	a	0 —
Spirits Turpentine,	36	a	38
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 —
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	85	a	90
Black Eye,	85	a	90
Cow,	80	a	85
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	16 00	a	17 00
Prime,	12 00	a	13 00
Fresh,	5 —	a	6 50
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 75	a	4 00
Rough—Per bushel,	1 00	a	1 10
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	20	a	30
Liverpool—sack,	1 10	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 50	a	1 75
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	28	a	30
Whiskey,	31½	a	35
App'e Brandy,	35	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	10 —	a	11 —
Dressed,	—	a	—
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	8 —	a	9 —
Dressed,	8 50	a	15 —
SUGAR—Per pound.			
West India,	8½	a	9½
New Orleans,	8½	a	9½
Porto Rico,	9	a	9½
St. Croix,	9½	a	10
Muscovado, none.			
Loaf,	13	a	14
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per pound,	3 —	a	3 75
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,	—	a	2 —
Malaga,	34	a	45

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1 per cent.
" " New York, " 1 " "
" " Boston, " 1 " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	35	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	65
Rice, per hundred lbs, gross,	20	a	—
Cotton, per bale, nom.	$2 25	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.		a	50
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	1 00	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$8 —	a	—
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	43
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	65	a	—
Tar, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	10	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 —	a	8 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	8	a	10
TO BALTIMORE—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	80	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	—
Cotton yarns, per cubic foot,	8	a	10
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	65
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	80	a	90
Lumber, per M.,	9 50	a	11 —

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

March 12—schr A F Thorn, Sandford, New York, to R W Brown.

Schr Atlantic, Yates, of New York, bound from New Orleans to Baltimore, put in to stop a slight leak; sailed on the 16th for B.

Schr A J DeRosset, Rodick, New York, to R W Brown.

14—Brig Curacoa, Higgins, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Marion, Morse, Little River, to G W Davis.

16—schr P O Thompson, Putnam, New York to C D Ellis.

Schr Ceylon, Baddage, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Lenity, Smith, New York, to E J Lutterloh

schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, to R W Brown.

schr St Pierre, Bryant, N Y, to G W Davis.

schr S Morris Waln, Somers, Charleston, to E J Lutterloh.

CLEARED.

March 13—schr American Eagle, Leavitt, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

schr Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, by Brown & DeRosset.

15—Brig Louis Walsh, Leland, Boston, by John Gammell

Schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, by Brown & Derossett.

Brig Alpine, Treat, St Lucie.

17—Barque Benjamin Adams, Sandford, Liverpool.

Br schr Prince Henry, Durkee, St Kitts, by C D Ellis.

Brig Porpoise, Jacksonville, by G W Davis.

schr C C Vance, Vance, Phila., by C D Ellis.

brig J Crosby, Hopkins, Boston, by C D Ellis.

Mr. Spalding, New Jersey, Nov. 8, 1846.

Dear Sir: Having used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with perfect success in my family, I cheerfully comply with your request to give my testimony in favor of it. Some time since I took cold, and it settled on my lungs. I was troubled for several weeks with a very bad cough, raised blood several times, and had all the alarming symptoms attending confirmed Consumption. I despaired of recovery. After trying various remedies in vain, I obtained a bottle of your Balsam: I took three bottles, and to my astonishment was entirely cured. I attribute my restoration to health to that medicine alone. All who are sick or afflicted with Pulmonary affections, I would recommend them to try *Dr. Wister's Balsam* immediately. THOMAS F. KEELER.

None genuine without the written signature of *I. Butts.*

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

SORE THROAT, Coughs, Consumptions, Pains in the various parts of the body, and other unpleasant symptoms, are the usual effects of catching cold.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a delightful medicine for carrying off a cold, because they purge from the body all morbid and corrupt humors in so easy and natural a manner, that the body is relieved of every kind of suffering as if by magic. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time, make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold—at the same time the blood and other fluids will be thoroughly purified, and the constitution so completely invigorated, that the body will be restored to even sounder health than before

For sale in Wilmington, N C, by George R. French and James Johnson, only Agents.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

12 MONTHS' BOUNTY.

Or a Bounty of 160 Acres of Land, at the option of the Recruit.

WANTED for the United States Army, able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, being about 5 feet 3 inches high, of *good character*, and of respectable standing among their fellow-citizens. None need apply to enter the service, but those who are determined to serve the period of their enlistment honestly and faithfully. "*during the war with Mexico,*" or for the term of five years

Table of established rates of pay agreeably to existing laws.

GRADE.	Pay of artillery & infantry soldiers, and of dragoons and riflemen when serving on foot.	Pay of Dragoons and riflemen when mounted.
	Pay per month.	Pay per month.
To the Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, Chief Musician, and Chief Bugler, each	$17	$17
To the 1st Sergeant of a Company	16	16
Ordnance Sergeant	18	—
All other Sergeants, each	13	13
Corporals	9	10
Buglers	8	9
Musicians	8	—
Farriers & Blacksmiths	11	11
Artificers	11	—
Privates	7	8

A bounty of *twelve dollars* will be paid to each recruit enlisted for the *Artillery* or *Infantry* arm.

Besides the monthly pay, as above stated, one ration per day is allowed every soldier, which is amply sufficient for his subsistence; also a large supply of comfortable and genteel clothing. Good quarters and fuel are at all times furnished; and every attention will be paid to making those men who may enlist, and are determined to serve their country in good faith, comfortable and contented in their situation. The best medical attendance is always provided for the sick soldier; and no deduction of pay is made during the period he is unable to perform his duty. Should the soldier be disabled in the line of his duty, the laws provide a pension for him.

By the above it is seen that the pay and allowances are respectable, and that, with prudence and economy, the monthly pay of the soldier may be laid up—as every thing requisite for his comfort and convenience is furnished by the Government, including his sugar and coffee. The prudent soldier, therefore, may readily save from $420 to $1,020 during his enlistment of *Five years;* and at the expiration of that term he can, if he chooses, purchase a small farm in any of the western States, and there settle himself comfortably, on his own land, for the rest of his life.

The sum of *two dollars* will be paid to any citizen, *non-commissioned officer or soldier,* who shall bring to the rendezvous an able-bodied recruit, who shall be regularly enlisted. The citizen should present his recruit to the Lieutenant or Captain, and not to the Recruiting Sergeant.

Two steady young men, for Recruiting Sergeants, are wanted *immediately,* for which the usual rates, $13 per month, will be allowed, with clothing and rations These Sergeants will undoubtedly be retained on the recruiting service to the end of their enlistment, should they desire it.

Two musicians, (a Drummer and a Fifer,) are also wanted for the same service; see table of pay above.

Steady young men who can bring good recommendations for honesty and sobriety, will do well to call without delay.

S. L. FRE

The accommodation ICE HOUSE.

Important to the Public!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having proved (last season) to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country that ICE can be supplied them throughout the year, again beg leave to state that they have made arrangements with the most extensive Ice Houses in Boston for a regular supply during the coming season. For the accommodation of *Families* we will issue Tickets. Orders from the country accompanied *with a remittance* will at all times receive prompt attention—the Ice will be carefully packed and forwarded according to order.

A good opportunity will be afforded those wishing to fill Ice Houses while our cargoes are landing, as it will then be sold at low prices. We will inform those who may favor us with their order what time it will be necessary to have their boats in readiness to receive the Ice.

Prices and *Hours* of delivery will be determined upon and published.

Suffice it to say we flatter ourselves that we can sell it as low as this market can afford it. We will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction at all times, as well as to accommodate Call on the subscribers. SHAW & REPITON.

March 12, 1847—[26-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in the county of Bladen, a negro man who says his name is BILL, and says he belongs to Mr. James Blue, of South Carolina.—Said negro is of black complexion, and has a scar on his left arm, which he says was burned when a child—he also has a wen on the back of his hand. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs G. J. McMILLAN, Jailer.

March 12, 1847—[26-2t

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants. Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale. Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

J. T. SCHONWALD, *BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.*

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rainehardt's

PATENT GLASS PAD

Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Water st., Murphy's new Brick building, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

White Lead.

150 KEGS A No. 1, extra and pure White Lead; also, Window Glass, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12; Putty; Paint Brushes; Chrome Green; Copal, Japan, and Coach Varnish, &c. &c. Just received and for sale very low, by

[Jan'y 15] WM. SHAW.

NOTICE.

A FEW of the worst looking and BEST RAZORS, ever brought to this market, are for sale by HALL & ARMSTRONG.

November 13, 1846.

CANDIES—FRUITS—NUTS—AND PRESERVES.—Team Candies of all kinds, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Almonds E. Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Hickory Nuts, and Filberts, Canton Ginger, and a fine article of Pickles, at

R. H. STANTON & CO.

TOBACCO—Aromatic extra Roanoke Tobacco—super extra Aromatic do, in small kegs For sale low, at

[19] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

LARD—Just received, 25 kegs Lard, put up expressly for family use, strictly prime. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

February 19, 1847.

FULTON Market Beef, Beef Tongues, Salmon, Mackerel and Cod Fish. For sale by

R. H. STANTON. & CO.

Also, Mess and Prime Beef and Pork, New York city inspection, warranted good

Travelling Trunks

A LOT of fine TRAVELLING TRUNKS, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

February 26, 1847.

SPERM CANDLES—4s. 5s, and 6s, a pure article. Soap all kinds, by

R H STANTON & CO.

HATS—Nutria, common fur, wool and tar pauling. For sale by

R H STANTON & CO.

SALT—100 sacks Liverpool and 500 bushels Turk's Island. For sale by

Jan'y 22.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

CROCKERY and Glass Ware, for sale low by

R H STANTON & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Calf, kip and thick Boots; kip, seal and calf Shoes and Brogans; men's Slippers; women's lace Boots do. Slippers. At STANTON & CO's.

CORDAGE AND PACKING.—Manilla and Hemp Rope, Ratling and spun Yarn; 1000 lbs. Russia Packing. R H STANTON & CO

SCOTCH ALE.—10 doz. Scotch Ale, in quart bottles, very fine. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

BREAD AND CRACKERS.—Pilot and Navy Bread, Soda, Lemon and Butter Crackers. For sale by

R. H. STANTON & CO.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.

FLOORING and WEATHER BOARDS well dressed, also sheathing and laths, can be at all times had at the Central Planing Mill, which will be delivered to the purchasers on any wharf designated in town, without charge for transportation.

Persons wishing to have lumber planed at said Mill, are furnished with a flat of convenient size free from charge. Apply to the subscriber, two doors north of the Custom House.

Oct 16] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. -[6-tf.

Again at Home.

THE subscriber has returned to Wilmington and is prepared to execute work in his business in all its branches and with all the improvements in style and fashion of the season. He solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally. He will receive by first arrivals a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Rich Silk Velvet Vestings; Rich Tinselled Vestings; Rich French Merino Vestings; Paris style fancy Cassimeres; 6-4 English Tweeds; shaded striped French Cloaking; Black Watered Scarfs; fancy Joinville Scarfs; Polka Hdkf.; fancy Neck Ties; Black Italian Cravats; Kid Silk, and Merino Gloves; Merino and Cotton Shirts, Drawers, and half Hose; Gurnsey Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Caps, Umbrellas, &c.. &c

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to as extensive and fashionable a stock of

CLOTHING

as can be found in the market. As they were manufactured under my own superintendence, and every garment I sell I warrent to give satisfaction or it may be returned and the money refunded. I consider that a good business can only be established by giving all satisfaction, which I am determined to do. If you favor me with a call I will thank you whether you purchase or not, at my old stand on Market street.

The above Goods will be sold lower than have ever been offered before for cash, or on time to punctual customers. CHAS. BARR.

Oct. 23d, 1846.

N. B.—I shall in future settle my business every six months: say, the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and will expect punctuality in payments. I will also make a deduction of six per cent. for cash, for all sums over $20.

HARDWARE—Boxing Axes, Club, Long Bitt, Broad Axes Hatchets, Saws, Round Shaves, Hachers' Hoes, japanned and steel Rice Hoes, Plow Lines, Grubbing Hoes, Frying Pans, Sieves, Shovels, Spades, Hamer's Adzes, Locks, Chisels Augers, Chains, Planes, Fish Hooks, Lines, Corks, &c. &c. For sale very low by

March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

BEEF—4 half bbls Fulton Market Beef, 500 lbs. smoked Beef. 100 smoked Tongues, very large. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

March 5, 1847.

PORTER—12 dozen Porter in quarts and pints. For sale at

March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SPERM CANDLES—30 boxes, best quality, assorted sizes; for sale by

March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

OIL—150 gallons pure Sperm Oil, of best quality. For sale at

March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKEY—5 barrels, very fine; for sale by

March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR.—25 bbls. and 25 ½ bbls Canal For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUTTER POTS.—1 CRATE BUTTER POTS—assorted; at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE—Brown Mats Baskets, Clothe Horses, Clothe Pins, brass bound Buckets, painted Buckets, Varnished do, Cedar Tubs. Pails, beetels, &c. For sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

OILS—Refined Whale Oil, best quality Lamp Oil, Castor Oil, &c. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MOLASSES—20 hhds. new crop Muscovado Molasses at wholesale or retail, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LIQUORS.—25 bbls. Whiskey; 10 do. Old Monongahela do; 5 do Rye, very fine; Jamaica Rum, Eol and Gin; N. E. Rum; Apple Brandy; Malaga and Port Wine; Madeira, Sherry, and Claret Wines. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BREAD—20 barrels Pilot and 20 do. Navy. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUCKWHEAT—50 bags 50 boxes and 30 kegs hulled Buckwheat. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CHEESE.—50 boxes Cheese. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LIME.

1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime. for sale by

M29 36-tf] J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, St. Croix double refined Loaf, Crushed and Powdered, white Havana, &c. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

PIGS—1 case of 50 drums, superior Turkey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LONDON CLUB PORTER.—10 doz. Porter, in quart and 10 doz do in pint ottles. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MESS AND PRIME PORK.—25 bbls. Mess and 25 Prime Pork. For sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

(EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000 beside a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about

185,000 Dollars.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, MD., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS INSTITUTION embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five years, on their own note and deposite of policy.

Part of the capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Traveling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale

United States Board of Local Directors.—(Chief Office for America, 74 *Wall st.*) *New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Coorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia.—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, Esq., George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore.—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners, New York.—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 110 Franklin st; S. S. Keene, M. D., 210 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., and No. 134 Bowery at 3 o'clock P. M. DAILY. Fee paid by the society.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., Pine street.

Cashier—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c., &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

W. C. LORD, *Agent, Wilmington.*

A. J. DUROSET *Medical Examiner.*

Feb. 12, 1847.—[22-3m

New Fall and Winter *GOODS.*

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.,

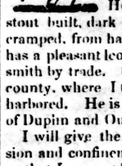
HAS recently returned from the city of New York, with a large and well selected stock of Goods in his line, to wit: Super super West of England, French, German, and American CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. all of the latest importations, embracing every variety of shade and color, which are most in favor; all of which will be made to order in a manner and style that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union. Having spent the last two or three months in the Northern cities, and acquired a thorough knowledge of all the latest styles of gentlemen's garments, and procured some of the best city workmen to assist me in trying to perfect the art and science of my profession, together with my own experience, I feel confident in assuring the citizens of Wilmington as well as the surrounding country, that all who favor me with a call shall not go away dissatisfied as regards CHEAP GOODS or a PERFECT FIT.

I solicit the attention of the citizens generally to my fancy goods of the most desirable styles, consisting in part of rich fancy Scarfs and Cravats, plain and black; plain and seamed silk and satin Stocks; self-adjusting rich fancy Cravat Ties; Shirts, Bosoms and Collars of every style and quality; silk, cotton, woollen, merino and buckskin Under Garments; fall and winter Gloves of all kinds; Suspenders Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns; Hosiery; Cravat stiffeners; Umbrellas, &c. &c. All which will be SOLD CHEAP.

In addition to the above will be found a large and general assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Cloaks &c. &c. Having made arrangements with one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Stores in New York, on such terms that will enable me to sell much cheaper than any one only manufacturing a few articles under his own eyes.

N. B.—My friends and customers will bear in mind that hereafter I shall adopt a new system. For cash there will be a discount of ten per cent. It would be well for cash customers to make it known, as in future I shall make a great difference tootwen cash and credit. [October 30 1846.

$50 *REWARD.*



RANAWAY from my plantation in Duplin county sometime in June last, my negro man

BILL.

He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, dark complexion, and walks a little cramped, from having had his toes injured by frost, has a pleasant look when spoken to, and is a black smith by trade. Said boy was raised in Jones county, where I think he is lurking, and probably harbored. He is also acquainted in the counties of Duplin and Onslow, and has been outlawed.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail within the State, so that I can get him again, and an additional sum of $200 for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

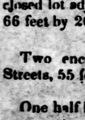
LUTHER WRIGHT.

Duplin co., Nov'r 27, 1846 11-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE,

In the town of Wilmington.



THE SUBSCRIBER BEING desirous to close his business in Wilmington, offers for sale, the House and Lot on Walnut Street, continued, now occupied by Mr Jos. M. TILLEY. The lot is 66 feet by 330 feet, corner lot, having on it a new one and a half story house, containing 6 rooms, with all necessary out houses.

ALSO,

A House and Lot, situated on Red Cross Street, now occupied by the undersigned. The lot is 80 feet by 200 feet, the house contains 8 rooms, is nearly new, and is filled in with brick; there are all necessary out houses on the lot. Also, an enclosed lot adjoining and fronting Red Cross Street, 66 feet by 200 feet.

ALSO,

Two enclosed lots on Boundary and Third Streets, 55 feet by 25 feet.

ALSO,

One half lot on *Third Street* continued Also, one quarter section of Land in the State of Illinois—said to be of exceedent quality.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM WILSON.

August 21, 1846 42-tf

LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

(EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000 beside a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about

185,000 Dollars.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, MD., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS INSTITUTION embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five years, on their own note and deposite of policy.

Part of the capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Traveling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale

United States Board of Local Directors.—(Chief Office for America, 74 *Wall st.*) *New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Coorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia.—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, Esq., George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore.—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners, New York.—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 110 Franklin st; S. S. Keene, M. D., 210 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., and No. 134 Bowery at 3 o'clock P. M. DAILY. Fee paid by the society.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., Pine street.

Cashier—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c., &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

W. C. LORD, *Agent, Wilmington.*

A. J. DUROSET *Medical Examiner.*

Feb. 12, 1847.—[22-3m

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage the few months past, and begs to inform them that he has just returned from the North with a large and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, from the most extensive manufactories, and most of which have been made to his special order, and warranted to be of a superior quality, and to give entire satisfaction.

He is also receiving, weekly, from the manufacturers, at low prices, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, that will, in point of beauty, durability and cheapness, eclipse all previous exhibitions; and as his stock is fresh and new, he can, with the utmost confidence, invite all to call and examine it, as he will sell at such prices as to make it the interest of all who want Boots and Shoes to give him a call.

He has also a large supply of Negro Brogans which he will sell cheap.

Boots and Shoes made to measure in the latest style and best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Also, repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest manner.

Lasts kept constantly on hand for sale, suitable for country work. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.

Successor to James Punderford, Market Street.

D25v3-15y

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE

CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying that for *half the money* they will give *double the light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.

Wilmington, April 17 1846. 31-12m

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs. WM. R. LARKINS.

JAS. L. CORBETT.

Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

U. S. Infantry Caps.

JUST received, 2 dozen of the above Caps, suitable for Officers, and for sale at the Hat and Cap Store of MYERS & BARNUM.

February 26, 1847.

Wrapping Paper.

500 REAMS. For sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th ult., his Negro boy BEN. He is about 17 years old; is well known about Wilmington; and form rly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry, from whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail, or for his delivery to

DANIEL S. SANDERS.

November 6, 1846. 8tf

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY of the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 '22-1y

WINDOW SASHES--BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,

WILLIAM D. COWAN.

June 5, 1846. 38-tf

MYERS & BARNUM,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to their *large and splendid assortment* now receiving at the old stand of C. MYERS, North side of Market street, which we offer at wholesale and retail, *cheaper than ever.*

Gent.'s Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, and Silk Hats,

of Beebee & Costar's and Leary's Fall Fashion for 1846, a splendid article, just received, and a few more left of the same sort." Please call and examine them. Also, a very large assortment of

Men's, Boys', & Infants' Caps,

of the latest and most approved patterns. Gent.'s French soft Dress, Silk, Velvet, and Cloth Caps; Gent.'s French Guard do.; Blue and Black Spring Band. Palo Alto. Ringgold, Oregon, Oil Silk, Velveteen, Glazed Lawn, &c., &c.

Youths' and Boys' Caps

of every style and quality, from 12½ cents to $2.-50 the largest assortment ever offered in this market, and at astonishing low prices. A beautiful article of Infants' *Cloth and Silk Velvet Caps*, to which we particularly call the attention of those wanting Caps for children. In fact, every article in our line we have a rich and full assortment, to which we respectfully call the attention of the Public, and warrant a genteel fit, and at Prices to suit the times.

MYERS & BARNUM.

Wilmington, Oct. 30, 1846. 7-tf

THE Subscriber would express his gratitude to his Friends and Customers, for their liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him in Wilmington. The same business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of MYERS & BARNUM, at the old stand.

C. MYERS.

The Old Rock Spring FOREVER!

THE ROCK SPRING RESTAURATEUR is now open for the accommodation of the public, where every *Refreshment* the market affords may be had at all hours of the day or night. The Bar is supplied with *choice Liquors, Wines and Cigars.* DAVID THALLY.

Dec 18, 1846 14-y

TOBACCO AND SEGARS In all their variety, by B H STANTON & CO

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE subscriber is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, to which the attention of the public is especially directed, as he warrants every article genuine.

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Balsam do.
Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant,
" " Carminative Balsam,
" " Vermifuge,
" " Hair Tonic,
" " Sanative Pills,
Dr Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters,
Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla
" " Extract Cinchonine, [la, &c.,
" " Buchu,
Sands' Sarsaparilla,
" Tetter Remedy,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Dr. Perry's Dead Shot Vermifuge,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup,
Upham's Pile Electuary,
Henry's Magnesia, Leidy's Blood Pills,
Murray's fluid do. Gray's Ointment,
Lee's, Peter's, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, & Spencer's Pills,
Dr. Thompson's Eye Water, [cer's Pills,
Cheesman's Arabian Balsam,
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort,
Swaim's and Indian Panaces,
Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture,
Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness,
Allen's Vegetable Compound for Dyspepsia,
Harlem Oil, Pain Killer, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c. WM. SHAW.

January 15, 1847.

CLOTHING.—Jackets, Pantaloons, Vests, coarse Overcoats, flannel and cotton Shirts, knit Under Shirts and Drawers, Gurnsey Frocks, and the like at STANTON & CO's.

LIQUORS AND WINES.—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—Bottled, on draught, and by the barrel, warranted of good quality, and for sale low at B H STANTON & CO's.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the pores as well as they can be seen. It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Philopathist bleeds and dosses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the passing off particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE! It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibily, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition, an MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

HEAD ACHE. The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies

RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflamation & swelling, when the pain of course ceases

FEVERS. In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

INSORE, PILES, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface, it then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will the good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of $250, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the April 3d, 1846.—[30 C